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Thieu Quits, Assails U.S.

Denounces Ally as 'Unfair, Inhumane, Irresponsible'

Scali Reportedly Out, Moynihan In at the UN

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, April 21 (NYT).—President Ford has selected Patrick Moynihan, until now ambassador to India, as his chief representative of the United States at the United Nations. It was authoritative here yesterday.

Moynihan could not be reached for comment. He would have been expected to leave for the UN post today, but he was not officially named until after the word of Mr. Moynihan's resignation reached the press.

House Press Secretary said: "The President has selected Mr. Moynihan as his representative at the United Nations. Other than that, I have

no personnel announcements to make today."

A U.S. official who was aware of the shift said last night that President Ford had asked Mr. Scali to take on another important assignment and that he was considering this. He will remain at his UN post until several important tasks have been completed, the official said.

"Failure of Diplomacy"

In a recent article in Commentary magazine, Mr. Moynihan said that "at some level" there had been "a massive failure of American diplomacy in dealing with the new nations." But he said that he was confident that the United States and these nations shared fundamental principles in favor of liberty.

In an interview in February, Mr. Moynihan caused a minor stir by urging the United States to drop what he termed its defensive and apologetic attitude toward the Third World countries in such bodies as the UN.

"It is time for the United States to go into the United Nations and every other international forum and start raising hell," he said. He added that he was incensed, for example, at the "voluntary" aid to the UN Colonialism Committee, where, on Cuba's initiative, the United States has been denounced for allegedly repressing Puerto Rico.

"There is scarcely a member in the United Nations that is not guilty of far more discreditable situations and yet it would be unthinkable for us to make such charges against Third World countries," Mr. Moynihan said in protest.

Buckley Approves

Such comment was praised by the conservative columnist William Buckley Jr. (NYT, March 4), who also noted that Mr. Moynihan had been a critic of the UN before.

"That corpse had already begun to decompose," Mr. Buckley quoted Mr. Moynihan as having said about the UN. "The spirit of liberty has seeped out of that institution."

The appointment is scheduled to go to the Senate for confirmation soon. It was described as another move by the President to shape his own Cabinet—the UN post has Cabinet rank.

As recently as February, it was understood that Mr. Ford had told Mr. Scali, who will be 57 years old next Sunday, that he wanted him to stay through this administration.

Mr. Scali evoked strong adverse reaction from Arab and other developing nations—but support from Western Europeans—when he startled the General Assembly last Dec. 6 with an attack on what he pictured as an in-

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South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu announcing his resignation yesterday in a televised speech to nation.

On Constitutional Settlement

Rhodesian Blacks and Whites Must Negotiate, Vorster Says

CAPE TOWN, April 21 (AP).—Negotiations must be held between Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the leader of Rhodesia's African National Council, Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa said today.

Mr. Smith said Friday that he was ready to start "immediate" talks with Bishop Muzorewa on a constitutional conference and that the black nationalists had been invited to attend a meeting this week.

But Bishop Muzorewa, rejected the meeting until he is assured that another black leader, the Rev. Ndabambi Sithole, will not be detained if he returns to Rhodesia. Mr. Sithole was arrested last month on charges of plotting to kill African nationalists, including Bishop Muzorewa, but was released in a goodwill gesture, to attend a meeting in

Tanzania of the Organization of African Unity.

Mr. Vorster, speaking in the South African Parliament today, said that all parties in the Rhodesian dispute had agreed in principle that white and black leaders would negotiate, without outside interference, on a constitutional settlement of the question of black rule.

"Since Mr. Smith is willing to negotiate with Bishop Muzorewa, so Bishop Muzorewa must agree to negotiate with Mr. Smith and his government," Mr. Vorster said.

"They must agree upon a date when they will meet to discuss this matter on which agreement in principle has already been reached."

"Agreement must be reached on this cardinal matter. Then black and white Rhodesians will be able, without interference from outside, to reach an agreement."

Mr. Vorster revealed that in October talks which led to a cease-fire agreement in the Rhodesian guerrilla war, envoys represented Samora Machel, the leader of the Mozambique Front. Other envoys represented Botswana, Zambia and Tanzania.

Rebuff to OAU

In an internal matter, Mr. Vorster rejected the OAU recognition of Nelson Mandela and other South African political prisoners as the only true representatives of the country's blacks.

Mr. Vorster said Mr. Mandela and other prisoners were self-confessed, card-carrying Communists whose aim was to establish a Communist state in South Africa.

Meanwhile, in Pretoria, 13 blacks on trial under the Terrorism Act turned their backs on the judge, charged in Zulu, "We don't care, this burden is too heavy," and then shouted, "Power."

The 13 members of the Black South Africa Students Association and the Black People's Convention, are charged with plotting to transform the state by unconstitutional, revolutionary and violent means.

The 13 are among over 30 persons detained after banned rallies for the Mozambique Liberation Front were held last September.

The trial was postponed until May 5 after defense lawyers said that more time was needed to prepare their case.

Vice-President Named Successor

By Malcolm W. Browne

SAIGON, April 21 (NYT).—Denouncing the United States as an "inhumane ally," President Nguyen Van Thieu tonight cleared the way for peace negotiations with the Viet Cong by resigning after eight years in office.

He appointed the Vice-President, 71-year-old Tran Van Huong, as his successor.

In an emotional radio-television address from his presidential palace, Mr. Thieu accused the United States of breaking its promises to support an anti-Communist government in Saigon. Thus, he said, President Huong would immediately press the enemy to cease all acts of war and enter into peace negotiations.

But Mr. Thieu added that South Vietnam would fight on to defend the territory left to it.

'Defend the Homeland'

The armed forces chief of staff, Gen. Cao Van Vien, spoke briefly, saying that his troops would continue fighting to "defend the homeland against the Communist aggressors."

"I resign but I do not desert," Mr. Thieu said in concluding his 30-minute address. "From this minute I will put myself at the disposal of the President and people. I will continue to stay close to you all in the coming task of national defense. Goodbye to you all."

The 52-year-old Mr. Thieu devoted most of his speech to a scathing criticism of the United States.

"The United States has not respected its promises. It is unfair. It is inhumane. It is not trustworthy. It is irresponsible," he said.

Mr. Thieu said that former President Richard Nixon had described all accords, including the Jan. 27, 1973, Paris cease-fire agreement, as a "piece of paper" that had never been implemented, and had therefore verbally promised Saigon not only military and economic aid, but "direct and strong United States military intervention" in the event the Communists broke the accord.

Agnew Visit Recalled

But then, Mr. Thieu said, Watergate ended American resolve in aiding Vietnam, and Washington deserted its ally. When former Vice-President Spiro Agnew visited Saigon on Jan. 30, 1973, he said, Agnew only spoke "coldly," referring only to "Vietnamization" of the war and continuing military and economic aid, but not of Mr. Nixon's promise prior to the Paris accord to send American troops and B-52s, if needed.

"Let me say that we need at least \$722 million, plus B-52s. Let me say that we need immediate—I say immediate—shipment of arms and equipment to the South Vietnamese battlefield."

"I would challenge the United States Army to do better than the South Vietnamese Army without B-52s," Mr. Thieu said.

But Mr. Thieu and the people of his country have clearly resigned themselves to the fact that the end is at hand.

President Huong was sworn into office tonight at a meeting of

Cabinet and legislative officials in the presidential palace.

In a brief speech, Mr. Huong praised the achievements of the outgoing president, Mr. Thieu, and called for national unity, asserting: "United we live, divided we die."

Mr. Thieu's resignation was one of two major demands that the Viet Cong have called prerequisites for any peace talks. The other is that all American military men and advisers be removed from the country.

In a broadcast today, the Viet Cong appeared to set a time limit for the Americans' departure—"two to three days, or in 24 hours, even." The broadcast was notably threatening in tone, and implied that if the conditions were

not quickly met, an all-out military drive on Saigon would be launched.

It was not immediately clear whether Mr. Thieu's resignation and the current partial evacuation of Americans would satisfy the Viet Cong demands.

But it has been apparent in the last two days that the Communist side would now prefer a political finish to the war, rather than military victory.

Mr. Thieu's decision tonight was clearly based on the destruction and terrible loss of life that the final battle would bring.

Presumably, the battered and demoralized Saigon troops commanded by Gen. Vien would be ordered to fight only in a defensive way, to safeguard posi-

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Tran Van Huong

Weyand Says Saigon Is Desperate

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP).—President Ford's military adviser told congressmen today that the military situation in South Vietnam is desperate and that the country is no longer militarily defensible.

Gen. Frederick Weyand, the Army chief of staff, told the House Appropriations Committee that the resignation of South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu is an effort to bring

about negotiations for a cease-fire.

"I believe a group is coming in there (to take over the South Vietnamese government) that believes on the basis of talks with the other side that they can negotiate some sort of settlement," Gen. Weyand said.

Asked if the remaining portion of South Vietnam in government hands is defensible, he replied: "No, sir."

Others Surrender in Phnom Penh

Refugees Reported to Return To Cambodia From Thailand

BANGKOK, April 21 (AP).—Many of the thousands of Cambodian civilians who fled to Thailand, were reported today to be going home. Sources in Paris said today that a number of important figures in the fallen government had left the French Embassy in Phnom Penh and turned themselves over to the Khmer Rouge.

For the fifth day, there was no news directly from Phnom Penh, which was captured by the Communist-led rebels on Thursday. Khmer Rouge radio monitored here concentrated on jubilant songs and statements.

One song said the rebel victory "shows that a small nation can beat the superpowers after an arduous war against the U.S. aggressors."

The informed sources in Paris said that most of those who remained at the French Embassy, including several hundred French citizens and American and other foreign newsmen, had been practically without food and water for the last four days and that a Khmer Rouge detachment had surrounded the compound.

They said that the French government had made representations to Cambodian authorities in Phnom Penh, where Prince Norodom Sihanouk lives, but that the situation had not improved.

"We have no word on what's going on in there," said a Western diplomat, speaking of Cambodia. "From what we know, the national organization wasn't too

well coordinated, one part of the country not telling the other what was going on, and so on."

"I think it'll be a while before they figure out how they're going to proceed and until then they're going to play it very cool."

Thai Foreign Minister Chulachit Choonhavan, whose government wants to avoid friction with the new rulers in the neighboring country, announced the return of some of the refugees. He did

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Attacks by Reds Resume in Laos

VIENTIANE, Laos, April 21 (UPI).—Renewed Communist attacks today threatened to cut a vital highway linking Vientiane and the royal capital of Luang Prabang. Defense Minister Sishouk Na Champassak said.

He said loyalist troops abandoned two positions near Highway 13 under heavy fire. He said that the Communist thrust, spearheaded by North Vietnamese units, was jeopardizing the two-year-old cease-fire in the kingdom.

Mr. Sishouk said at a news conference the loyalist positions were abandoned yesterday and that fighting was continuing today near the junction with Highway 7 in mountainous country about 80 miles north of Vientiane.

Casualties were described as "minor."

Rep. John Flynn, D-Cal., said:

• France is trying to halt the fighting in Vietnam.

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closed the vote decision to approve \$165 million in military assistance and a like amount in economic and humanitarian aid. He said that the measure would be sent quickly to the House floor.

Congressional sources said that the committee's recommendation faces an uphill fight in both the House and Senate. Last week, the Senate Armed Services Committee killed a proposal to authorize an additional \$515 million for military aid to Saigon.

The speedy committee action was on a proposal by committee chairman George Mahon, D-Cal., who originally suggested \$200 million in military aid and \$165 million in economic and humanitarian aid.

Sources said that some committee members adamantly opposed to more military aid for Saigon voted for the proposal to get it out of committee and onto the floor of the House, where they anticipated that it would be reduced or killed.

The Senate headed into debate on a revised \$200-million authorization for evacuation money and humanitarian aid for South Vietnam.

Hours after Mr. Thieu's resignation, the Senate approved a resolution calling for cease-fire negotiations.

The State Department said that the United States would look with "sympathy" on any request from Mr. Thieu for refuge in this country. No such request has been made, however, officials said.

A department spokesman said

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Aid to Cambodia Was \$1.2 Billion

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UPI).—The Pentagon reported today that during the last 25 years it has provided Cambodia with more than \$1.2 billion in military aid and that \$8 million worth remained undelivered when Cambodia fell.

A spokesman said a final delivery of aid was made last week with four airdrops of rice to Phnom Penh and six other airdrops made at other cities that had been held by the government until the end.

The spokesman said that from 1950 through 1975 the administration delivered \$1,233 billion in military supplies and equipment. Less than \$100 million was delivered before the Lon Nol government took power in 1970.



Daniel Moynihan



John Scali

Despite Pressure of U.S. Arms Delay

Israel Seen Firm in Stand on Sinai

By Terence Smith

RUSALEM, April 21 (NYT).—Israel has no intention of softening its bargaining position on a Sinai accord or even discussing the United States a new dating strategy until the administration agrees to its talks on Israel's pending requests, according to top officials here.

Under Yitzhak Rabin's govt., the officials said, the purpose is to come up with proposals to offer Egypt until there are "practical signs" that current chill in U.S.-Israel relations has passed.

Israel is seeking more than \$25 billion in economic and military assistance in the coming fiscal year, including several squadrons of advanced F-15 fighter aircraft and sophisticated Lance ground-to-ground missiles. Discussions on the delivery of those items have been suspended since last month.

In Israeli eyes, both the reassessment and the suspension of arms negotiations amount to the most obvious kind of pressure on Israel to make additional concessions to Egypt that, in turn, might salvage Mr. Kissinger's negotiating efforts.

Mr. Rabin is described as being firmly opposed to making concessions under such pressure for two reasons:

• He fears that Israel would immediately lose all of its credibility as an independent political factor in the Middle East, and would be viewed as merely a puppet of the United States.

• More importantly, Mr. Rabin is persuaded that the Ford administration would not have the support of Congress or the American public if it attempted to increase pressure on Israel.

Mr. Rabin is reliably reported to view the whole reassessment as

something of a diplomatic sham. He has told friends that he believes the reassessment is actually a maneuver through which Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger hope to test the sentiment in Congress and the American public for more pressure on Israel.

Minor Maneuver

If there proves to be no sentiment for increasing pressure, Mr. Rabin reportedly believes relations between Israel and the United States will pick up where they left off and the reassessment will fade as a minor diplomatic maneuver.

To check that theory, Israel has been conducting a quiet reassessment of its own. A small army of former Israeli Cabinet ministers, officials and private citizens have fanned out to test political and public opinion in the United States. The more prominent figures include Abba Eban, former foreign minister, and Aharon Yariv, former information minister.

All of this pulse-taking reportedly has led Mr. Rabin to believe that Israel's problems are with the U.S. administration, specifically Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger, and not Congress.



TURNED BACK—Cambodian refugees seeking sanctuary in Thailand were turned back by Thai police patrols at Pok-Ta-Bang, Cambodia is in the background across river. A number of refugees have been allowed into Thailand since fall of Phnom Penh.

France Acting For a Truce In S. Vietnam

Hanoi, Saigon, Peking Reportedly Contacted

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, April 21 (UPI).—France said today that it is using its influence to try to stop the fighting in South Vietnam and achieve a negotiated settlement before Saigon falls.

A government declaration welcomed the resignation of Nguyen Van Thieu, urged a cease-fire and negotiations and offered French good offices for a renewal of peace talks.

The declaration manifested the French desire that some kind of Western contact be maintained with the Vietnamese as the United States withdraws. "We have the advantage of having contacts with all sides," a French official said.

French sources indicated that in recent days French representatives had been meeting with interested parties not only in Paris, but also in Saigon, Hanoi and Peking. The sources made it clear that France would not have begun its peace initiative if it did not believe it could succeed.

Officials in Paris said that the contacts had indicated that the Communists preferred a political solution to a military assault on Saigon.

No Direct Comment

The Viet Cong delegation in Paris made no direct comment on the Thieu resignation, but referred to a statement earlier today calling for the replacement of the "Nguyen Van Thieu clique" by an administration that "really wants peace, independence, democracy and national concord and will accept... seriously the Paris [peace] agreement."

The Viet Cong statement also said that the "United States must end all military and other interference in internal South Vietnamese affairs and withdraw all U.S. military personnel disguised as civilians."

The South Vietnamese delegation to the peace talks here renewed its appeal today for the "immediate renewal of negotiations" on ending the fighting.

Speaking on the radio tonight, Jean Sauvagnargues, the foreign minister, said that France would expect peace talks to be held in Saigon, rather than to resume in Paris.

"Everything now depends on the formation of a government of discussion and negotiation in Vietnam," Mr. Sauvagnargues said, "and the reception it is given by the other side."

Paris Group Vows To Kill Nazis if Bonn Bars Trials

PARIS, April 21 (UPI).—Eight hooded men, who are self-proclaimed members of a French anti-Nazi group, have threatened to assassinate former Nazis accused of war crimes unless West Germany tries them speedily.

In a clandestine news conference in Paris last week, the men—well-dressed and wearing white hoods over their heads—said, "Chiefs of the SS, who tortured French Resistance and deported tens of thousands of Jews from France, all live in the most scandalous impunity, protected by the German parliament."

The members of the "Resistance-Deportation Action Committee" specifically demanded that Kurt Lischka, former Nazi Gestapo chief in occupied Paris, be tried, starting no later than Dec. 1, 1975, with a verdict by June 1, 1976.

"If we fail to obtain satisfaction by Dec. 1, 1975, we will commit ourselves to physically eliminate the big Nazi criminals who think they are assured impunity," a spokesman for the group said.

"You have before you former Jewish and non-Jewish victims of Nazi barbarity. Resistance fighters and deportees, certain of them having known the horror of the death camps."

New U.S. Ambassador

BUDAPEST, April 21 (AP).—The new U.S. ambassador to Hungary, career diplomat Eugene McAniff, 57, has arrived here. He replaces Richard Pedersen, 57, who reportedly plans to retire.



GONE FROM SAIGON—Evacuated U.S. personnel and South Vietnamese dependents being processed at Clark Field, U.S. base in the Philippines, after flying in from Saigon.

Biggest Transfer in One Day

1,000 Vietnam Evacuees Reach Philippines

CLARK AIR BASE, the Philippines, April 21 (AP).—About 1,000 Americans and Vietnamese arrived today on the airlift from South Vietnam in the largest evacuation day yet. U.S. officials reportedly bypassed South Vietnamese exit-visa officials to put many of the Vietnamese aboard the planes.

U.S. airmen put up 36 tents, each large enough for about 20 cots, on the Carnival Green at Clark Air Base. Until today, arrivals were being housed in the base hotel and dormitories.

Twelve of 18 scheduled U.S. Air Force C-141 flights arrived with evacuees. The planes had

flown to Saigon with ammunition and other military equipment. Arriving Americans said that U.S. officials somehow got around South Vietnamese red tape to put Vietnamese, many of them in-laws of Americans, aboard the planes from the U.S. compound at Saigon airport.

Delaying Exit Permits

Americans married to Vietnamese have complained previously that the Saigon government was delaying exit permits for their wives, children and other family members.

Navy sources said that Navy medical officials were conferring here with their Air Force coun-

terparts to prepare for more evacuees at the Subic Naval Base, 50 miles west of Manila.

"We may have to go into the same business in Subic," a Navy official said.

Five aircraft carriers and four amphibious ships are now in the western Pacific preparing to join in the evacuation.

U.S. officials in Saigon said that between 2,000 and 2,500 Americans are still in that city.

The evacuation of U.S. citizens has picked up since President Ford last Wednesday ordered unneeded Americans out of Saigon.

Today's total was the largest to arrive at Clark since the President's order.

Won Confidence of U.S.

Thieu's 8 Years of Presiding Over Crises

SAIGON, April 21 (Reuters).—Nguyen Van Thieu, 52, was president for eight years—a period of repeated military crises.

He became president in 1967 after a power struggle with Nguyen Cao Ky, then premier.

He was re-elected in 1971, officially polling more than 94 per cent of votes, amid charges of ballot-rigging.

His power lay in support from the South Vietnamese generals and U.S. backing, and his quiet-spoken steadiness earned him the confidence of the Americans.

Disgraced Pilot

But early this month, when Communist forces were overrunning large areas of South Vietnam, it appeared that his support from the military was not entirely undivided. A disgraced pilot dropped bombs on his palace.

Toward the end of his reign, Mr. Thieu faced increasing charges of dictatorial behavior.

When the Vietnam peace agreement was announced in January, 1973, he warned his people to remain vigilant, stating that nothing more than a cease-fire had been achieved.

He said that his government would meet the Communists' Provisional Revolutionary Government to decide about elections and the country's future.

But he warned that the Communists could not be trusted.



Nguyen Van Thieu

and predicted that they would try to take over the South by force.

He was born in the poor southern coastal province of Ninh Thuan.

Raised as a Buddhist, he was converted to Roman Catholicism when he married.

Mr. Thieu's lack of charisma was a political advantage among

the generals who held the reins of power in the welter of intrigue that characterized South Vietnamese politics.

Critics accused him of over-ambition and smugness. He had an air of quiet confidence.

The son of a small landowner, he was educated in Hue, once Vietnam's imperial, cultural and intellectual capital. As a young man he briefly helped the Viet Minh, the nationalist precursors of the Viet Cong, in his native province. But he ceased, so he said, when he realized their Communist aims.

He attended the military academy—some of his former classmates are now Viet Cong generals—and joined the French-backed Vietnamese Army fighting the Viet Minh.

Division Commander

After independence, which followed the French defeat in 1954 at Dien Bien Phu, Gen. Thieu held a number of field and staff posts. By 1960, he was in command of the 1st Infantry Division, South Vietnam's best infantry unit, based at Hue.

In his next command, the 5th Infantry Division, he played an important role in the overthrow of the anticommunist President Ngo Dinh Diem, who was assassinated in 1963. Mr. Thieu personally led his forces in an attack on the barracks of the presidential guard.

Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh was the moving force behind the coup, but he himself was overthrown within months. Gen. Thieu became commander of the military region embracing the rice-rich Mekong Delta, where indigenous guerrilla forces were especially strong.

When Mr. Ky became premier, in June, 1965, Mr. Thieu was appointed chairman of a 10-member military directory. During this period he won the support of his fellow generals by representing a consensus of their views.

This support enabled him to become military candidate for president in 1967 after a dispute with Mr. Ky. He won 35 per cent of the vote.

The chief opposition candidate, Truong Dinh Dzu, won 17 per cent on a "peace" platform, but was subsequently jailed for advocating peace talks with the Viet Cong.

In January, 1971, Mr. Thieu offered to resign from the presidency one month after new elections to be held following a cease-fire.

He said subsequently that this was his last offer and rejected any idea of a coalition government including neutralists and Communists.

Tremor Strikes Japanese Islands

TOKYO, April 21 (UPI).—The strongest earthquake registered in Japan since the end of World War II shook the southern islands of Kyushu and Shikoku today, causing extensive damage to property and disrupting rail and road traffic.

Police said that eight persons were injured. Authorities said that 180 persons were left homeless when 78 houses were destroyed or damaged.

The epicenter of the tremor was located near Mount Aso, an active volcano. The earthquake rocked extensive areas on the two islands, triggering 16 landslides, damaging two bridges, and 18 roads.

Thieu Quits, Assails U.S. As 'Unfair'

Names Vice-President Huong as Successor

(Continued from Page 1) tions they hold, until peace talks of some kind end the war.

Xuan Loc Contact Lost

SAIGON, April 21 (AP).—The North Vietnamese heavily shelled Xuan Loc again today and radio contact with the provincial capital, 40 miles east of Saigon, was lost for the first time in the battle, now in its 12th day.

On the coast, 35 miles farther east, the fall of Ham Tan and with it another province appeared imminent, military sources said.

Sources said that South Vietnamese planes lost contact with the government's 18th Division in Xuan Loc early today. The loss of radio communications usually means that a position has been overrun.

Some sources said that there was no indication of a retreat from the devastated city, but others said that battered remnants of the 18th Division were pulling out and heading for Saigon.

The North Vietnamese have already cut the road between Saigon and Xuan Loc, and Xuan Loc is no longer considered strategically vital to the defense of the national capital. But the fierce battle has been a test of the South Vietnamese Army's determination to fight again after the swift loss of three-fourths of the country. Defeat in this battle would probably further damage the morale of the army and of the population of Saigon.

North Vietnamese tanks and infantrymen continued their advance down the coast to strike at the heart of Ham Tan, the capital of Binh Thuy Province. The airfield three miles northwest of the city was attacked just before dawn.

Field reports said that civilians and soldiers began evacuating the city yesterday. It appeared that the government units were fighting to gain time for the evacuation rather than to defend the city.

If it falls, Binh Thuy will be the 20th of South Vietnam's 44 provinces lost to the Communists this year.

Pakistanis Given Outline of China's South Asia Policy

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 21 (AP).—Visiting Chinese Premier Li Xiaoping said here yesterday that China is ready to develop good-neighborly relations with all South Asian countries on the basis of its five principles of peaceful coexistence.

His statement at a banquet given by Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto indicated China's readiness to improve strained relations with India and have diplomatic relations with Bangladesh.

He said, however, that China would continue to render "frank support" for people of South Asian countries in their "just struggle against hegemonism and expansionism."

He affirmed Peking's support for the Pakistani proposal of a nuclear-free zone in South Asia, for the Kashmiri people's struggle for self-determination, for the resistance of people of the Himalayan kingdom of Sikkim against "unilateral annexation" by India.

King's stand in declaring his country a zone of peace and for the Sri Lanka proposal to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

Czech Officials Push Campaign Against Dubcek

PRAGUE, April 21 (AP).—The campaign against Alexander Dubcek gained impetus today as the ousted Communist reform leader was assailed by one of his chief foes, the Czechoslovak news agency CTK continued to carry anti-Dubcek comments from citizens.

Czechoslovak Communist party chief Gustav Husak opened the drumfire last Wednesday against the former party secretary who launched the short-lived "socialism with a human face" experiment, calling on Mr. Dubcek to either pack his bags and go to the West or observe Socialist laws.

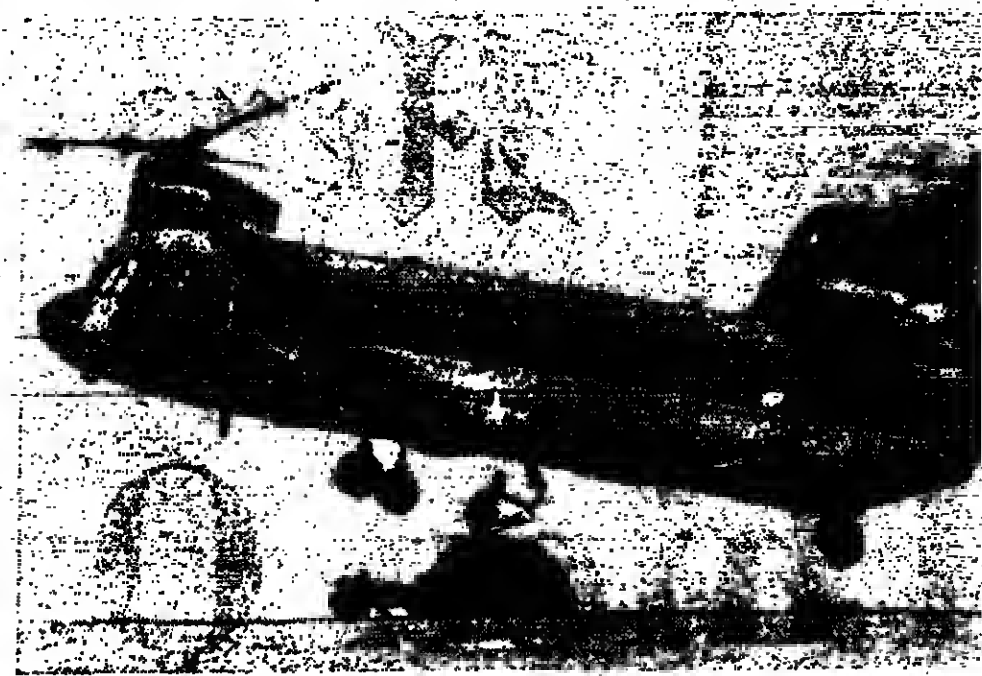
Mr. Husak's speech, made on the eve of the sixth anniversary of Mr. Dubcek's ouster, was an angry reaction to a letter, carried by Western newspapers, in which Mr. Dubcek criticized the Communist leadership now in power.

Vasil Bilak, now a secretary of the Communist party's Central Committee and described by Western observers as one of Moscow's men at the time of the 1968 Soviet-led invasion, attacked Mr. Dubcek in an address at Prague's Smetana Theater, marking the 10th anniversary of Lenin's birth.

He said, "Many of those who bear full responsibility for the emergence of a counter-revolutionary situation are exploiting the magnanimity of the present party leadership."

50 Safe in London Fire

LONDON, April 21 (UPI).—Fifty persons scrambled to safety today when fire swept through a small West London hotel. Only one person required hospital treatment.



DELICATE MANEUVER—A South Vietnamese helicopter hovering over an extended load while a soldier fastened a net to craft's cargo hook as men and of Saigon forces were evacuated from Ham Tan, a provisional capital east.

Says Situation Is Desperate

Weyand Calls South Vietnam Indefensible

(Continued from Page 1)

that the United States was informed in advance of the Thieu resignation, but he declined to discuss whether this would affect the chances of negotiations.

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, said that he believed that Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger have been trying

for the past week to 10 days to encourage negotiations.

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, said that the Senate cease-fire resolution was approved in the hope that it "may lead to the saving of South Vietnamese lives."

White House press secretary Ron Nessen said that President

Ford still believes "a

request of nearly \$1

South Vietnam should

be provided. But

House Speaker Carl

Albertson, said that

chance for that.

Asked if there is a

congressional approval

military aid, Rep. Al

would doubt there's

chance to get much.

But the House is

among congressmen

hope that Mr. Thieu

will clear the way for

negotiations. A

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Approval in Doubt Now

Equal Rights Amendment
Runs Into Stiffer Opposition

By Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—At the start of this year, opponents of the Equal Rights Amendment confidently laid out plans to push it over the 28-state ratification threshold. But now, after the amendment has been passed by only five states, the prospects for its passage are dim.

Less than four months later, a death knell of the ERA's passage in 1975 was sounded Wednesday when the North Carolina House of Representatives rejected it. Only one additional state, North Dakota, had approved, leaving ratification four states short. Only three states have any remote chance of passing it this year. The deadline for ratification is March 1979, not approved by then, the amendment will die.

Considering the proponents' high hopes that 1975 would be

the year of ratification, what happened?

The failure, the ERA strategists say now, resulted from several factors, not the least of which was the narrow odds. Of the 17 states that had not ratified going into 1975, no more than 10 were considered realistic targets.

A vocal and determined opposition zeroed in effectively on these target states, the proponents say, with fundamentalist church groups stepping up their activities on the ground that the ERA would undermine women's "special" rather than equal role in the family.

Also, some ERA backers acknowledge, the election of more pro-ERA legislators in 1974, while producing much closer votes on ERA in several states in 1975, was not enough to bring ratification. The proponents talked of needing "only four more states," but they came to realize, as one of them said, "There are no more easy votes."

Fundamentalist Opposition

The holdouts going into 1975 were those states that had balked, sidestepped or rejected the ERA in the first three years.

According to Pat Kiefer of Common Cause, a prime ERA advocate, fundamentalist churches in the Deep South and other states such as Illinois and Missouri—both still holdouts—lobbied hard against the ERA. At the same time, the stop-ERA drive's busiest and most prominent advocate, right-wing newsletter publisher Phyllis Schlafly, continued to make "women's special role" in the family her main argument.

Much of the proponents' optimism also was based on the hiring of the highly successful Washington campaign consulting team of Douglas Bailey and John Deardourff to coordinate the ratification drive.

Some ERA advocates now question waiting until 1975 to hire lobbying professionals, and also the wisdom of hiring a firm that specializes in Republican candidates when the four major target states—Illinois, Missouri, Florida and North Carolina—all have Democratic-controlled legislatures. Others say Bailey and Deardourff did as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

The hiring of professionals, in some states, according to Mr. Kiefer, led to diminution of local initiative by ERA groups.

Sectors of the Roman Catholic Church in some states raised damaging doubts about what ERA would mean to special tax consideration for private institutions that maintain separate educational facilities for boys and girls, Mr. Bailey said.

There also were rumors, unproved, that insurance companies put money into the anti-ERA drive, fearful that passage would require wholesale rewriting of policy provisions with special clauses on women.

Question of Education

To the question of what happened in 1975, Lucille Shriver of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs answers: "I wish we knew. I still think it's a matter of education."

Mr. Schlafly agrees, from the opposition perspective. "Where full debate and discussion occurred," she said, "ERA was rejected."

Among the most effective arguments she made this year, she said, was her warning that the ERA would mean that women would have to be sent into military combat. "That issue is most telling with many legislators," she said. Proponents say that there are ample physical grounds for the military to exempt women from combat.

The proponents still have nearly four years—until March, 1979—to achieve ratification. But after a flying start in 1972, when 22 states approved the amendment, and some progress in 1973, with eight more state ratifications, the pace slowed to three in 1974 and just one this year.

But the proponents are not quitting. On Thursday, they launched a bipartisan telephone fund-raising campaign with a goal of nearly \$80,000 to continue the paid lobbying effort.

Mr. Kiefer said that the realistic suggestion that the ERA's next best shot will not be until 1977, when the 1976 elections change some state legislatures that have rejected or not acted on the amendment.

Nixon Gives
Papers, Tapes
to UniversityDispute Continues
Over Legal Rights

LOS ANGELES, April 21 (NYT)—Former President Richard Nixon and the University of Southern California announced yesterday that Mr. Nixon was giving papers and materials accumulated in his years in public office to the university's library to be established as the university's main campus here. When completed, the library would be deeded to a federal government.

The joint statements left unclear, however, the question of what papers and materials the former president was legally empowered to donate to the university.

The documents of the Nixon presidency, including the White House tapes, are in Washington. December, President Ford signed into law a bill authorizing the federal government to retain ownership of Mr. Nixon's presidential papers.

Case Before Court

Attorneys for Mr. Nixon are challenging the constitutionality of that law and the case is before a three-judge U.S. District court panel, which is deciding whether it may assume jurisdiction in the matter.

Also in Washington, in the National Archives, is a sizable block of pre-presidential papers that Mr. Nixon donated to the government in two separate deeds in 1968 and 1969, and was used as part of his income-tax deduction. A deduction for 1969 was ultimately disallowed by the Internal Revenue Service, but a spokesman for the General Services Administration said yesterday that the government still considered Mr. Nixon's gift of pre-presidential papers legal.

A further impediment to Mr. Nixon's plans to deed his presidential papers to the university is a series of civil suits asking that the public be given access to the documents under the Freedom of Information Act. Those suits have been stayed pending a court decision on the constitutionality of the government's decision to retain the Nixon administration papers.

Anti-Mafia Unit
Critical of Italy's
Police, Judiciary

ROME, April 21 (Reuters)—Italy's Anti-Mafia Commission has criticized the judiciary and police for their investigations of the organization.

In a 71-page report published Thursday, the official commission deduced a year-long inquiry into a disappearance of taped evidence alleged to have linked prominent officials with the mafia.

The report criticized former Police Chief Angelo Martino for what it called, "at best, an unwarranted 'hush' in quelling the home of alleged mafia leader Frank (Three Fingers) Coppola.

The report said that the police and judiciary did not keep proper provision over the tapes.

U.S. Action on Armenian Massacre
Leads Turks to Recall My Lai

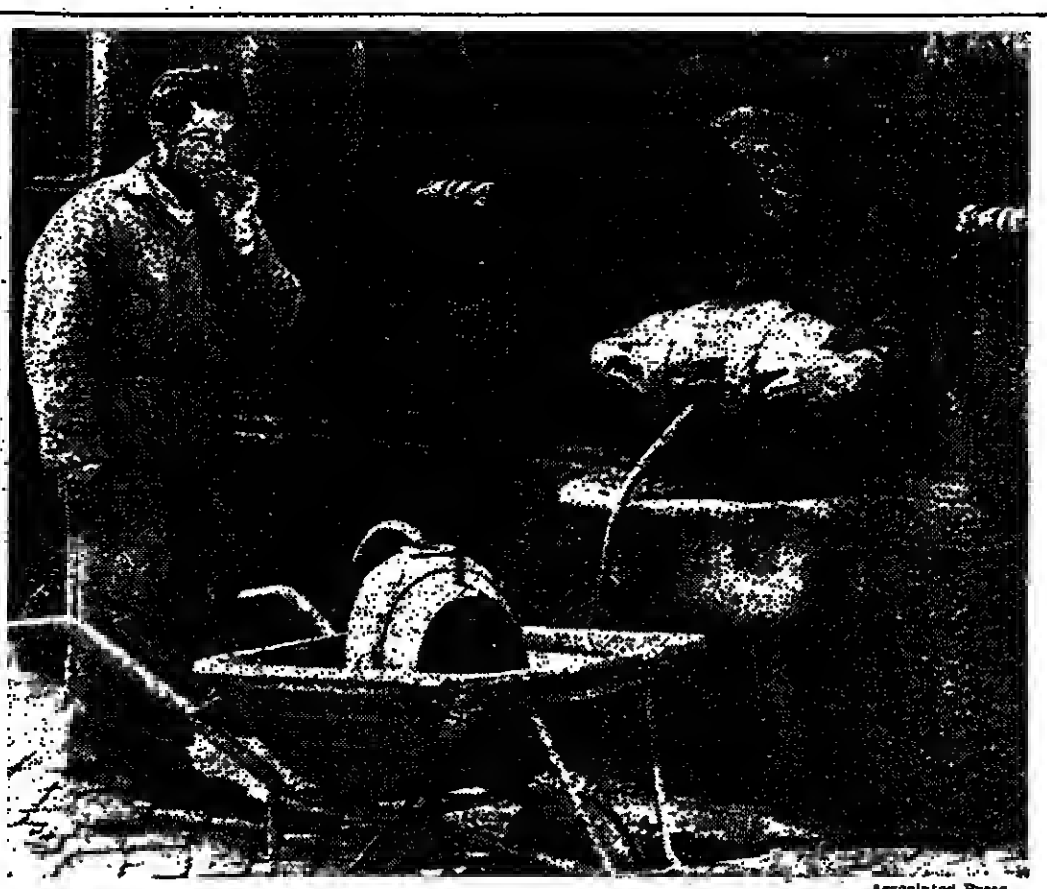
ANKARA, April 21 (UPI)—Turkish university lecturers said last week that if the U.S. Congress can declare the anniversary of the 1915 Turkish massacre of 600,000 Armenians a day to remember "man's inhumanity to man," then the Turkish parliament should do the same for My Lai.

"We propose the date of March 18, the day of the My Lai massacre, to be adopted as the day of remembrance of man's inhumanity to man," a petition to the parliament signed by 34 faculty members of the Middle East Technical University in Ankara said.

The university, which has an English-language curriculum, was established in 1909 with U.S. assistance.

The petition alleged inhuman acts by the United States "in the 18th century toward American Indians and the colored population, in 1945 by unnecessarily dropping atom bombs on Japan and most recently inhuman acts toward the civilian population of Indochina for the last 15 years symbolized by the massacre at My Lai in 1969."

The U.S. House of Representatives passed this month by a 377-19 vote a resolution by Rep. Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., asking President Ford to declare April 24 a "national day of remembrance of man's inhumanity to man." The resolution cited the massacre of Armenians by the Turks in 1915 in Anatolia.



WORKING AWAY—A mason from a nearby construction site filling his wooden barrel from the stone barrel of the Fountain of the Brewer in Rome. Romans call the fountain "Luther" from its likeness to Reformation leader Martin Luther.

Seek Federal Help on Their Problems

Rural Americans Form a Lobbying Unit

By Roy Reed

WASHINGTON, April 21 (NYT)—Twelve hundred rural Americans met here this week to lament the nation's treatment of its country people. They learned before the meeting was an hour old that an astonishing turnaround in population movement has occurred.

For the first time since the nation's early days, more people are leaving the cities for the country than vice versa, Calvin Beale, a demographer for the Department of Agriculture, said at the gathering.

Mr. Beale, relying on data from the Census Bureau, said that there was no massive exodus from the cities. Many rural areas are still losing people to the

cities, just as they have for decades. But at some time since the late 1950s, the balance shifted and nonmetropolitan places have begun a steady gain, he said.

The implications of this population shift undoubtedly will be debated for some time, but those attending the meeting here took the news as one more reason to force the United States to look beyond its city limits.

To promote that aim, the farmers, social workers, government employees, foundation executives, union and cooperative members, housing experts and teachers who came to the meeting voted to form a new organization. They named it Rural America, Inc.

The organization will lobby for rural-oriented legislation and work with federal agencies to get more favorable enforcement of laws that affect rural people. It is to get its money from foundations, dues and perhaps some private businesses such as electricity cooperatives.

The establishment of Rural America, Inc., came on the heels of the formation of the National Rural Center to study rural problems and advocate solutions. The center will be financed by foundation money.

Fourth of Population

Rural and small-town (less than 2,500 population) dwellers make up about a fourth of the nation's population, but have a disproportionate share of its problems, several dozen speakers said at the meeting. Many blamed the imbalance on discrimination by the federal government.

"Most of the nation's poor housing is in rural areas," said Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., "yet most of the money goes for the cities. The same is true for aid to poor people, manpower training programs, education aid, elderly assistance programs and innumerable other areas."

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., said that throughout the nation "there is one physician for every 665 people. In rural areas, however, there are more than twice that many people for every physician."

Others gave similar examples. But the greatest and most sustained outcry of the conference was against "agri-business"—corporations and big businessmen taking over the nation's agriculture and driving small farmers off the land.

Speaking with Madame Chiang Kai-shek and with Chiang's successors, Mr. Rockefeller struck the desired note of sympathetic concern.

"It's almost as good as having the President," said a U.S. official familiar with the Taiwan government. "Rockefeller's name is known everywhere. He's a symbol of America."

The America that Mr. Rockefeller symbolizes, understands and represents is an internationalist nation dedicated to commitments around the globe.

The Vice-President expressed his view of the nation's world role in the interview aboard Air Force 2 en route to Taiwan. After telling the three reporters who accompanied him that "the rapid advance of Communist take-over by military force and subversion" had "the makings of political issues" for 1976, Mr. Rockefeller was asked to define these issues.

"Who else can preserve freedom in the world, who has the strength and the capacity, economically, militarily, but the United States?" Mr. Rockefeller responded.

Getting into political trouble on trips taken on the President's behalf is nothing new for Mr. Rockefeller.

On his first trip in behalf of the Ford administration, a speech at a New Jersey fund-raising dinner in January, Mr. Rockefeller said that Congress would be to blame for the collapse of South Vietnam if it failed to provide the military aid requested by the President.

He told reporters that he had discussed his speech, the contents of which were not announced ahead of time, at a luncheon with Mr. Kissinger the same day.

Calls Ford Source

The next day, Mr. Rockefeller called White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen and told him that the idea for the speech had come from the President, at a cabinet meeting, not from Mr. Kissinger.

Then, on April 2, returning from the funeral of a New York State legislator, Mr. Rockefeller told reporters that "it really is too late" for the United States to do anything about the Communist advance in South Vietnam.

He later tried to explain away his remarks by saying that he had been misunderstood and that more military aid might be essential if Saigon forces could regroup.

But if Mr. Rockefeller has been

Concise of Europe Head

STRASBOURG, April 21 (AP)—Karl Coernetz, an Austrian Socialist, today was elected president of the Assembly of the Council of Europe.

47 Countries
At European
Atom ParleyConference in Paris
Hears Energy Plans

PARIS, April 21 (UPI)—A five-day conference on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy opened here today with 3,000 delegates from all over the world attending.

Delegates to the first European Nuclear Conference will review 360 papers on every facet of the nuclear industry, from the supply-and-demand situation for nuclear power to the safe disposal of nuclear wastes. The delegates come from 47 countries, including the United States and China.

For Europe, nuclear energy represents a means to reduce dependence on high-priced oil for its fuel needs, delegates said.

"Only nuclear energy can preserve the energy independence of Europe and permit it to survive in the modern world," the president of the Common Market's European Commission, Francois-Xavier Ortoli of France, said in an opening address.

French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said in the keynote speech: "For the immediate future—I mean for the next 10 years—nuclear energy is one of our main responses to our energy needs."

Investments in the nuclear sector in Europe over the next decade are expected to be particularly heavy, conference sources said.

Europe will need to invest \$71.4 billion in nuclear power stations in the next 10 years if it wants to reach the 1985 goal of generating capacity of atom-generated electricity—up from the current 28,000 megawatts—that the Common Market has set as a goal for 1985, delegates said. With transportation, distribution and uranium enrichment costs added, the price rises to \$180 billion, they said.

The European Nuclear Conference was organized with the help of the American Nuclear Society and is the largest nuclear symposium ever held, according to its chairman, Andre Girard, president of the French Atomic Energy Commission.

Today's session was disrupted briefly by members of the Friends of the Earth environmentalist organization who scattered leaflets protesting the use of atomic energy.

Mr. Chirac stopped his speech and said, "Let the irresponsible people leave the room." The protesters walked out but shouted back "You are the irresponsible one."

Mr. Nessen said the primary reason humans regularly suffer from malocclusion is that their jaw is growing smaller, with the teeth getting smaller, too, but at a far slower rate.

He began his study to determine why so many people—particularly Americans—suffer from malocclusion, or "bad bite."

Dr. Harris found that the contemporary Nubian's teeth are not nearly as crooked as the average American's. The reason may be the greater mix of racial groups in America, he said.

"You take people with long heads, round heads, square heads and you throw them all together, you're asking for trouble," he said. "You're asking for a harmonious face from a series of genes that are not programmed to produce a harmonious result."

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Dr. Harris said the primary reason humans regularly suffer from malocclusion is that their jaw is growing smaller, with the teeth getting smaller, too, but at a far slower rate.

He was replying to a question about critical comments made Saturday night by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. In a toast at a White House state dinner, Mr. Kaunda expressed concern over U.S. policy toward Africa, or "the lack of it," and referred obliquely to U.S. abstentions in UN votes criticizing South Africa and Rhodesia.

Mr. Nessen noted that President Ford, in his own toast Saturday night, said that the United States supports self-determination in Africa and that changes should occur through peaceful negotiations.

"The President promised the continuous support of the United States as the various parties seek solutions at the conference table," Mr. Nessen said.

As for the Kaunda statement regarding American policy, the U.S. is intent on developing closer relationships with the countries of Africa," he said.

The President also announced:

- The establishment of two regional offices in the Mindanao-Sulu region under American administration in the area.
- The dismissal of three provincial governors and two mayors in the south.
- The release of \$7 million for development projects in Mindanao.

Manila, April 21 (UPI)—President Ferdinand Marcos today agreed to integrate insurgent Muslim forces into the Philippine military command as a step toward ending their rebellion.

Mr. Marcos met with 142 leaders of 27 rebel groups from the Mindanao-Sulu region. The insurgents attended a three-day peace conference with the government in the southern port city of Zamboanga last week.

In response to rebel demands to integrate qualified Muslims into the armed forces, Mr. Marcos ordered the formation of an engineering battalion composed of Muslims. He also commissioned 12 rebel leaders as second lieutenants in the armed forces.

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For 80 years
we have dressed a privileged few.
Now we would
like to dress a few more.

Men dressed by Sulka are better known for their personality than their elegance, though they are recognized to be among the finest dressed in the world.

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A ready to wear suit—10,000 hand sewn stitches.

Sulka have just remodeled their store to incorporate a greater choice of these lovingly moulded and hand sewn ready to wear clothes which they are proud to feel comparable to the world's finest tailors.

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U.S. Study Finds Human Face
Below Eyes Is Going Downhill

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 21 (AP)—The human jaw is getting smaller, its chin is receding and its teeth are getting more crooked, according to a University of Michigan scientist.

"Our whole facial structure below the eyes is falling to pieces," Dr. James Harris, chairman of the university's department of orthodontics, said. "When we see a person with perfect teeth, it's so rare that we take pictures."

Dr. Harris has spent the last decade studying the teeth of ancient and present-day Nubians, a genetically distinct tribe which has lived along the Nile River for thousands of years.

Dr. Harris and his colleagues studied the Nubians who have the facial features of Caucasians and the bone structure of black Africans, because skeletal remains dating back to AD 200 to 1,500 were available.

"Bad Bite"

He began his study to determine why so many people—particularly Americans—suffer from malocclusion, or "bad bite."

Dr. Harris found that the contemporary Nubian's teeth are not nearly as crooked as the average American's. The reason may be the greater mix of racial groups in America, he said.

"You take people with long heads, round heads, square heads and you throw them all together, you're asking for trouble," he said. "You're asking for a harmonious face from a series of genes that are not programmed to produce a harmonious result."

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Tanzania Moves
To Avert Attack

DAR ES SALAAM, April 21 (Reuters)—Tanzania today took precautions against possible attack after the government said last night that it had reliable information that a neighboring state was planning to annex one of its border districts.

The country was not named, but it was widely believed to be Uganda.

The two countries have had an uneasy relationship marked by occasional skirmishing since Uganda's President Idi Amin ousted former President Milton Obote in a coup in 1971. Mr. Obote lives in exile in Dar es Salaam.

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He

Thieu Steps Down

With his northern lines breaking at Xuan Loc and under pressure both from his generals and from the United States, Nguyen Van Thieu has resigned the presidency of South Vietnam. He was sad and bitter at this catastrophic end to eight years in office, this unhappy termination of an even longer fight against Communism—and, as he sees it, this death for South Vietnam.

His sadness and bitterness will be widely shared, although he himself will be the focus of more anger than sorrow. That Thieu should feel wrath against the United States is not unnatural; what is illuminating about his denunciation of American policy, however, is that it centered more upon the Paris accords themselves than upon the limited aid Saigon received after them. He was, he says, forced into accepting that "settlement"; he does not believe that negotiation with the Communists is ever possible.

He may well be right—renewed frictions in Laos seem to indicate that whatever peaceful coexistence is possible between Communist and non-Communist nations does not extend to parties within a country—at least in Southeast Asia. One can only conclude from Thieu's parting words and from the North Vietnamese current offensive that neither Saigon nor Hanoi signed the Paris accords in good faith. The former was compelled to do so by the United States; the latter was buying a little time.

Given that situation, however, Thieu's gravest sin was failure—failure to use the

weapons he had to fight successfully against the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong; failure to use the authority he had won, or had seized, to unify his own people. To sustain such a fated regime after the efforts the United States had put into the struggle before the Paris papers were signed was more than the American people were willing to do; to make good Thieu's errors in battle since that time was something no American government could have undertaken.

For much of Thieu's arbitrary behavior as President, the fact of war—especially civil war—provides an explanation, which has many precedents in many countries, including the United States. But his behavior did not work; it weakened South Vietnam rather than giving it strength and went to excesses that diminished his support within that country as well as abroad. And his clinging to power after he had become not only the fact but the widespread symbol of intransigence has greatly enhanced the losses and perils of the South Vietnamese and jeopardized the chances even of a reasonably orderly transition to whatever will emerge from the victory of the North Vietnamese.

That Thieu had stubborn courage cannot be denied; that it was not coupled with administrative or military ability has made that courage a curse, rather than a blessing for his country. And now it remains to be seen whether his foes will have the wisdom and statecraft to build on his departure—or simply use it to extend the term and scope of the war's destructiveness.

Italy, Japan and Their Oil Bills

The industrial nations seem to be surviving the high new prices of oil a great deal more successfully than most of them expected. The most vulnerable of them—Japan and Italy—are both adapting with greater speed and ingenuity than seemed possible as recently as six months ago. Both of them depend on imported oil, mainly from the Middle East and North Africa, for more than two-thirds of their basic energy. (In comparison, the United States imports only one-sixth of its energy.) Both Italy and Japan have fallen into unpleasantly sharp recessions, in which oil costs are a major factor. But the slowdown is not nearly so severe in Italy as it has been, for example, in the United States. In Japan, the recovery is coming along far more swiftly than in America.

The lesson for Americans is not, of course, that nations can ignore a sixfold increase in the price of their principal fuel or expect to prosper by pretending that it makes no difference. Quite the contrary. For Americans, and particularly for Congress, the point here is that a good many other countries are already reacting with remarkable forcefulness and discipline to protect themselves.

Italy was still enjoying a fat and happy rate of economic growth early last year, at a time when the American recession was already well under way. But the Italians were also afflicted with a terrific inflation and a rapidly rising public appetite for expensive consumer goods from abroad. In the spring, the government began to take drastic action. It clamped severe penalties on most imports, in a spectacular violation of the spirit of the Common Market. Then, to get a crucial loan from the West Germans, it pushed through a series of stiff tax increases. The effects were difficult to predict at the time. Throughout the autumn sensible and well-informed people in the United States discussed at length the possibility of waves of Italian bankruptcies and financial defaults, with hair-raising political consequences.

But now it is evident that the taxes have proved highly effective in cutting consumer demand. At the same time, Italian industry has once again demonstrated its remarkable ability to swing to overseas markets when orders at home decline. The lira has stayed level with the dollar, which means that it has fallen in terms of most other currencies to the considerable benefit of Italian exports. Now the government has decided that it can afford to drop last year's import penalties and, to demonstrate its financial solidity, it has begun to repay the West German loan ahead of schedule. One ought not overstate

the case: The inflation rate remains over 20 per cent a year, the national budget still has a huge deficit, and the lira's devaluation is affecting living standards. But the economic dangers appear to have been reduced to a tolerable and, for Italy, familiar level.

As for Japan, it has repeatedly demonstrated over the years its capacity to fit its economy to new circumstances. The oil price increases arrived at a moment when the Japanese were already caught up in a rapid inflation. The remedy was very tight credit, which brought a sharp contraction in production. There have been some hunkies and a level of unemployment that is, by Japanese standards, dire. But their economy will show positive growth for 1975, which is more than you can say for America's. The inflation rate has been close to 25 per cent a year most of the time since early 1973, but this year it may well be down around 10 per cent.

The Japanese voters have gone through this turbulence with no visible political reaction at all. In the prefectural and local elections a week ago, the conservative Liberal Democratic party that has governed the country for almost three decades showed its customary strength. It had lost a good deal of prestige in the scandals that forced the resignation of Premier Tanaka last December, but since then the economic troubles appear. If anything, to have strengthened support for the government.

Does all this mean that polyantha reigns, and that the world can stop worrying about fuel costs? Not yet, certainly. These two countries, like the United States and most others, have just been through a severe drop in economic production. All of these countries now want to get things cranking again. If they leap into another big simultaneous boom like the last one, they will all start importing much more of the basic commodities. That risks creating another tremendous seller's market for oil, like the one in 1973. There is no reason why the oil-exporting governments would not respond to this invitation by raising their prices still higher.

Steering through the coming worldwide recovery will take enormous foresight and restraint on the part of the industrial nations. Whether they are capable of it remains to be seen. The most that can be said just now is that Western Europe, Japan and North America have absorbed the first great shock of the oil revolution without any major casualties. But even that is a good deal more than anyone could have promised last autumn.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Portuguese Elections

Portugal's elections on Friday will not be wholly meaningless. True, they will not fulfill their original purpose, which was to elect a constituent assembly to draw up a new constitution. The assembly will be elected but the Armed Forces Movement has already decided the type of constitution it wants. Nevertheless, the mere fact of going through the motions of an election campaign is of

enormous significance after 50 years with scarcely any political life at all. It has allowed a dozen parties to parade their wares and has given the populace the opportunity to discuss some of the problems before them. Even if it is regarded as a dummy run for some real election in the future or merely as a massive public-opinion poll, its effects will not be wholly negated by the decision of the soldiers to keep power.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 22, 1900

WASHINGTON—Reports from Rio de Janeiro and Berlin, indicating renewed activity on the part of Germany with regard to Brazil, and the idea that Germany may have an eye on South America and not beaverse when time comes to making a practical test of the force of the Monroe Doctrine, are not passing unheeded here. But for the moment, for diplomatic reasons administration leaders here are keeping quiet and watchfully waiting.

Fifty Years Ago

April 22, 1925

LISBON—The casualties of the attempted military coup of the last few days which has been completely smashed, are given today as 12 killed and 73 wounded. Much damage was caused by shelling. The leaders of the revolutionary movement have been arrested and confined to barracks and on warships. The companies who mutinied, 1,200 men in all, have been disbanded and martial law will probably be suspended tomorrow.



'Spoils of War.'

Coping With America's Self-Image

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—As a former resident of Grand Rapids and a political protégé of the late Arthur Vandenberg, President Ford finds it natural to invoke the doctrine of bipartisanship in foreign policy, which Vandenberg came to symbolize 30 years ago. It is circumstantially useful for the President to take this tack as he attempts to lead the country through a wrenching readjustment of our self-image as a world power, in the wake of the collapse of our Indochina policy.

There is no point in minimizing the difficulties of that readjustment. A number of old friends of the United States—particularly such European voices as Willy Brandt and the London Economist—are saying convincing things to us, trying to ward off what the latter called "the temptation to generalize despair" about the efficacy of worldwide American policy.

Common Sense

Their comments are as common sense as they are comforting. Indochina is not the whole world; it is not even an inherently significant slice of the globe. And our policy failure there does not necessarily mean that our policy is misguided everywhere.

Yet we cannot blind ourselves to certain facts. The decision to make Cambodia an additional theater of operations in the Indochina war—a decision which seemed "damned-fool" even to a rank amateur like this reporter—has been vouchered for by Secretary of State Kissinger, who remains enormously influential in the design of our new policies.

Our Cambodian policy has failed. And the policy in Vietnam, which six administrations supported, seems not far from collapse either.

It is natural that President Ford seeks bipartisan backing as he attempts to put the pieces back together. It is not only natural, but prudent, for history suggests that the combination of foreign reverses and domestic political weakness in the American government may tempt the Russians or the Chinese to test a novice President in some area of the world where our natural interest is far greater than in Indochina.

The Difficulty

The difficulty is that one cannot create bipartisan support merely by asking for it. It takes special political and intellectual conditions for that to happen and, so far, both are lacking.

The political problem can be solved if Mr. Ford can only discipline his own instincts. So far, he has been unable to decide

whether he wants bipartisan support or partisan advantage in putting the Indochina failure behind us.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays Mr. Ford is all for joining hands with Congress to rebuild the foundations of American foreign policy. But on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays he is imputing blame to Congress for supposedly sacrificing Indochina in order to save a measly few hundred million dollars.

He cannot have it both ways. But even if he opted clearly for reconciliation, rather than recrimination, he would have to supply a fresh concept of America's national interest as a basis for a new bipartisan policy. Vandenberg knew that, and he strictly limited his own bipartisanship to Europe, where such a doctrine existed. He excluded Asia from bipartisan policy, because Republicans and Democrats had very different ideas, even before the Korean war, about the right stance for America to take.

Unfortunately, Mr. Ford's State of the World speech was laced with evidence of unresolved issues in his own thinking. In discussing Indochina, for example, the Communist powers were described as "adversaries" who had shown "no interest in negotiation." In the section on Europe and the Middle East, they became "potential adversaries." But in discussing bilateral talks with Russia

and China, those countries were transformed, as if by magic, into nations interested in "lessening tensions" and building "constructive relations."

This kind of conceptual and strategic confusion must be clarified by the President. Congress will not do the job. Congress' approach to serious issues of foreign policy is symbolized by the resolution, passed by the House two days before Mr. Ford's speech, proclaiming Thursday a "National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man."

Lobbying

This piece of work turns out to be the product of some vigorous lobbying of key House Democrats by Armenian-American constituents who wanted to take note of the 60th anniversary of the Turks' slaughter of the Armenians.

Passed with haste and without committee consideration, this resolution was a further embarrassment to the administration. It also undermined Mr. Ford's warning that "our foreign policy cannot be simply a collection of special economic or ethnic or ideological interests."

But that is what it will become, unless the President takes the lead in the process of readjustment and reeducation the country now needs. Without that, appeals to bipartisanship will surely fail.

CIA's Colby in the Hot Seat

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Tucked into President Ford's speech to Congress last week and ignored in the emotional controversy over Vietnam, was a carefully worded warning that secret operations of the Central Intelligence Agency must be protected from "altered congressional oversight."

Mr. Ford's purpose: repeal of an oversight provision tucked into a new law last December. That provision requires the President to notify "appropriate committees," including the notoriously leaky Senate Foreign Relations and House International Relations Committees, before approving any CIA operation abroad. Such wide distribution of this country's most secret operations "makes the protection of vital information very, very difficult," Mr. Ford said.

This presidential concern comes not a moment too soon for the few friends of the CIA still willing to buck the political lynch-mob psychology which began with disclosures about the CIA's clandestine work in Chile and illegal spying on American citizens.

Indeed, the apparent reluctance of both the White House and embattled CIA director William Colby to shout their fears about the abolition of the agency has infuriated serious-minded intelligence experts. "For the life of me," one such expert told us, "I cannot figure out why President Ford and Colby have handled this 'assassination' issue so ineptly."

Asking anonymity, this uniquely well-informed official continued: "As far as I know the CIA never killed any foreign leaders. Plotting may be something else again, but if every thought a man had were translated automatically into action, there would be few of us out of jail or still alive. Would you like to be hung for every nasty fantasy in which you indulged? But assassination, no sir, sir. I defy anyone to prove differently."

But when the charge of possible CIA assassinations of foreign leaders surfaced, the instinctive White House reaction was to hand that hot issue to the presidential commission headed by Vice-President Rockefeller. That only gave new wings to rumors that the CIA may, indeed, have been executioners at high levels.

Colby, a straight arrow without guile, is desperately trying to hold back the floodgates by offering his full cooperation to the separate, year-long probes about to start in the Senate and House. Intimates say that when the assassination charge first came up, he refused categorical denials on grounds that these probes might turn up shreds of evidence—unknown to him—tending to link the CIA with summit murders.

Colby's policy is passionately debated by him and top-level CIA officials with their own conflicting views. Colby contends that in today's rampant political climate, his job is to reveal almost everything to any duly constituted congressional committee and claim executive privilege only in extraordinary cases.

Some former intelligence officials believe he has no alternative. Within the agency itself, one group of officials has pressed for total exposure of everything the agency has ever done and for prosecution of officials who broke laws.

But another faction violently disagrees. Their thesis: "Almost everything the CIA has done was under direct orders from a president of the United States."

Elections Due Friday

Portugal Is a Worry To Left in Europe, Too

By Flora Lewis

PARIS—This week's Portuguese elections are provoking apprehension throughout Europe, and not the least, within the European left.

There is no longer any doubt that the Portuguese Communists have dramatically enhanced their power, and well beyond their actual share of support in the population. Assessments differ on whether or not they are moving toward full control through their influence on the Armed Forces Movement, and these differences are often based on wishes as well as facts.

Among the major European Communist parties, there is a clear split of interests reflecting each party's own position on home ground. The French Communists, moving steadily back to a hard-line position over the last six months despite their alliance with the French Socialists, seem delighted with developments in Portugal and are egging on their Portuguese comrades.

Concerned

The Italians, and the outlawed Spanish Communist party, which remains active and apparently ready to surface the day Madrid's regime is changed, do not hide their concern. Each hopes to enter a broad-based coalition government reaching well through the center right, and the harshness of Portugal's lurch leftwards undermines them.

West European Socialists, even those like France's François Mitterrand, who reject the West German pattern of social democracy as a model of collusion with capitalism and plan their own coalition with Communists, are appalled.

They have good reason; and it is not only sympathy for their hard-pressed Socialist friend Mario Soares, the Portuguese Socialist leader, that prompts their own political support, and possibly their own convictions that left-socialism is compatible with pluralistic democracy, is being roughly tested.

How, then, are things really going in Portugal? French Socialists insist that the real danger is not a Communist take-over in Portugal because, they say, while there seems to be a powerful nucleus of pro-Communists among the military leaders, not all the army feels that way by a long shot.

The danger, these French leaders say, is a military dictatorship, pure and simple; left-leaning, but none the less a military, rather than a Communist party, power structure.

It is hard to explain these shifts, just as it is hard to explain the way the French Communists are stomping backwards from their alliance with the Socialists. Usually, internal political reasons are given for the French, but the effect on the public is such that one has to think the French Communists no longer really wait to try for a left coalition government.

Possibly, both the change in France and the attitude toward Portugal come from Eastern Europe reflecting the hard struggle that has just surfaced in Moscow with party leader Leonid Brezhnev's victory.

There had been speculation for some time that Mr. Brezhnev was engaged in a battle for both full personal power and his policy of détente. It seems to have come to a climax at the recent Central Committee meeting when Alexander Shelepin resigned from the Politburo, Mr. Brezhnev's "policy of peace" was endorsed, and the date for the 25th Party Congress was set for next February, as he was known to desire.

Western Socialists and others feel that Moscow is pushing to see how far it can go without provoking Western reaction and endangering détente. They do not think the Russians want to take any serious risks in confrontation with the United States, but some speculate that Moscow is willing to take advantage of American setbacks elsewhere in the world, and especially of this moment of disarray and indecision in Washington.

It may become clear fairly quickly after the elections in Portugal on Friday just what the new Moscow line means in terms of this first threat of the emergence of a Western European Communist state since the beginning of the cold war.

A certain quiet agony for Mr. Soares and the Portuguese Socialist is welling in the Socialist International, which includes Britain's Harold Wilson, Sweden's Olof Palme and Austria's Bruno Kreisky as men holding power. These men do not want to criticize Mr. Soares at such a delicate moment for signing the military-imposed pledge which will prevent the future Portuguese assembly from organizing the country according to the voters' mandate.

They understand his reasoning—the hope that elections will show such an overwhelming non-Communist vote in the country that officers in the armed forces leadership who have been going along with the Communists will gain heart and reverse the trend. Still, many of the European Socialist parties wish he had not signed, and are crossing their fingers for him with reservations.

The French Communists, on the other hand, are delighted with a growing rumble in Portugal, and have already accused the Portuguese Socialists of "frenzied anti-Communism." In an important report to the French Central Committee, Politburo member Jean Kanapa said, "Our solidarity and our approval go to those Communists, progressives, and the Armed Forces Movement, who refuse to any individual, group or party the right to overturn democratic power by force or to sabotage the national economy."

There is much more French Communist talk now, warning such a shrill and relentless attack on their ally that their liaison has lost public credibility. It seems just a matter of time until it is broken.

The attitude of Moscow and the Eastern European Communists is even more ambiguous.

Sudden Shore
From the start of Portugal's upheaval last year, until the sudden above left last month, the East bloc had been exceedingly discreet. Its press avoided political comment, and its diplomats, when they were told anyone would listen, how categorically they were urging the Portuguese Communists to be restrained and cooperative with non-Communists.

The Eastern European Communists press remains fairly cool, but very little has been heard lately about a desire to keep the Portuguese Communists in and to distinguish their place and to keep Portugal in its West bloc place. On the contrary, a good deal of activity has been seen in support of the Portuguese party's hard line.

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هكمان الثحول

Obituaries

r. Percy Julian, 76, Chemist and Civil Rights Leader, Dies

NEW YORK, April 21 (UPI).—Percy L. Julian, 76, an internationally known research chemist and leader in the fight for rights, died Saturday in an Ohio hospital.

Julian, the grandson of a slave, held more than 130 chemical patents. He was an early heater of cortisone drugs, which he carried more than 100 miles.

His work with soybeans led to isolation of a soy protein; became the basis of a new, the extingisher that was used in World War II as the "firefighting" "bean soup."

His research also resulted in quantity production of soy oil, female and male hormones. He gained wide notice for his synthesis of physostigmine, a drug used to treat coma.

He received many awards for work, including honorary degrees from 12 universities or colleges, the Spingarn Award of NAACP in 1947, and the 10 Proctor Prize of Sigma Xi, science research honor society in 1974.

He was one of six children of a farmer and a railway clerk and the son of a slave, Elizabeth Adams Julian. He studied in 1920 from DePaul University, where he majored in chemistry and was valedictorian of his class.

He attended Harvard University, received his master's degree in 1923. And he was general chairman of the board of the university of Vienna, where he lived a PhD degree in 1931.

Earl of Mar
LONDON, April 21 (AP).—The Earl of Mar, 60, premier Earl of Mar, fell five floors to his death today at his London apartment, Scotland Yard said there were no suspicious circumstances.

He was a successor to his title, which is more than 800 years old. He was his daughter, Lady Mar, 34, who helped lead a strike of postal workers four years ago.

He farmed in Kenya for years before returning in 1965, to be inherited the title. He was a bartender and part-time gardener for a time. His relations, according to Who's Who, were fishing, gardening and riding pigeons.

Dr. Henry A. Schroeder
NEW YORK, April 21 (UPI).—Dr. Henry A. Schroeder, 68, a professor of physiology at Dartmouth College, whose studies of high blood pressure

and hypertension led him to investigate the effects of metallic trace elements on the human body, died yesterday at his winter home in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

After his retirement from Dartmouth in 1971, he established a laboratory in West Brattleboro, Vt., to study the effects of metallic trace elements on animals. He discovered a persuasive connection between heart disease and metals, particularly lead and cadmium.

Gen. F. Franco Salgado
MADRID, April 21 (UPI).—Gen. Francisco Franco Salgado, 64, a first cousin and the private secretary of chief of state Francisco Franco, died today, the national news agency Cifra said.

Gen. Franco Salgado fought in the Moroccan war and the Spanish Civil War alongside his cousin.

'Ranieri Mazzilli
SAO PAULO, Brazil, April 21 (AP).—Former Brazilian President Ranieri Mazzilli, 65, died today at a hospital here where he had undergone treatment for kidney problems.

Mr. Mazzilli retired from public life 10 years ago and devoted himself to farming. He had been a congressman four times and served as interim president of Brazil on five occasions before the 1964 coup, which put the present government in power.

Gen. William D. Hamlin
LIGHTHOUSE POINT, Fla., April 21 (UPI).—Retired Army Maj. Gen. William D. Hamlin, 70, a signals expert on Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's staff in World War II, died last Thursday after a heart attack at his home here.

He was born at Clifton, N.Y., and was graduated from West Point in 1930. He retired from the Army in 1953 after commanding the Signal Corps School at Fort Monmouth, N.J.

He was credited with persuading Congress to authorize the building in the 1930s of a multi-channel telephone and telegraph cable linking Alaska with the continental United States.

Mark S. Spivak
MOSCOW, April 21 (UPI).—A leading Ukrainian Communist party official, Mark S. Spivak, 73, died last Wednesday after a long illness, the newspaper Ukraina Pravda said today.

He was the Ukrainian minister of agriculture from 1952 to 1964, a member of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian party and a deputy to the Supreme Soviet.



WAYWARD STEER—A cowboy pulls a steer from the men's rest room at the Seattle Center Arena after the animal bolted from a pen and jumped a four-foot retaining wall during rodeo performance.

Bomb in Vacant Ulster House Kills Two Brothers and Sister

BELFAST, April 21 (Reuters).—Two brothers and their sister were killed by a bomb in an abandoned house near Dungannon, County Tyrone, today—apparently the innocent victims of a guerrilla booby trap.

Damaged Sinai Oil Well To Go Back in Service

TEL AVIV, April 21 (UPI).—The oil well put out of commission last year in the Sinai's Abu Rudeis oil field by an "errant" Israeli anti-aircraft missile will go back into service within a few weeks, according to the government's chief of petroleum operations.

Government petroleum expert Zvi Dinstein said that restoring the missile-damaged well to production would increase the field's production to 3.5 million tons of crude oil a year or about 55 percent of Israel's annual needs.

Israel buys the rest of its oil from Iran.

Troops and police found their mutilated bodies in the wreckage of the house, which it was understood they were renovating. Security forces speculated that guerrillas had planted the bomb in the expectation that it would be detonated by soldiers carrying out a routine search.

The killing followed a series of shooting and bombing incidents in the province during the night.

The Belfast home of a former secretary of the Catholic-dominated Social Democratic and Labor party was damaged by a bomb, believed to have been planted by Protestant extremists. He was not at home. His wife and young son were in the house but were not injured.

Five men were in a hospital today with leg wounds after a shooting affray in the border town of Newry last night. Security forces suspect that it grew out of the feud between the rival Provisional and Official wings of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

Greeks Vote, Ruling Party Loses 3 Seats

Anniversary of Coup in 1967 Is Marked

ATHENS, April 21 (AP).—Premier Constantine Karamanlis's New Democracy party lost three parliamentary seats in seven elections yesterday, final results showed today. The Premier's party now holds 216 of the 300 seats in the single-chamber Greek parliament.

The seven seats had to be filled after the resignation and death of two deputies, and irregularities in five other cases in the November, 1974, elections. About 170,000 of the 6 million registered voters were summoned to the polls again.

The New Democracy party's losses occurred in Ioannina, Serres and Corfu.

The Center Union-New Forces party increased its representation in parliament by one seat, to 61, and the Panhellenic Socialist Movement increased its hold by two seats, to 15. The 8 remaining seats are held by the United Democratic Left party.

Corp Is Marked

Athens today observed two minutes of silence to mark the anniversary of the 1967 military coup and to honor the victims of the seven-year dictatorship. Parliament declared today "The Black Anniversary" and the commemoration was supported by all political parties.

As the silence ended, Spyridon Moustaklis, who is partly paralyzed as a result of torture under military rule, and the parents of a student killed during the anti-government uprising at the Athens Polytechnic Institute in November, 1973, laid flowers at the entrance to the university.

Later today, the police dispersed demonstrators who broke into the U. S. Embassy and smashed doors, windows and furniture.

Police said six demonstrators and five policemen were injured in clashes in which tear-gas grenades were fired.

All Political Sentences Commuted by Chiang

TAIPEI, April 21 (UPI).—Premier Chiang Ching-kuo, son of the late President Chiang Kai-shek, has ordered the sentences of all political prisoners on Taiwan commuted in honor of his father, who died of a heart attack April 5, a Ministry of Justice spokesman said.

Taiwan is estimated to have about 300 political prisoners, convicted of sedition or treason.



HEALTHFUL HINTS—Josephine and Rawson Green, of Miami, Fla., both celebrated their one hundredth birthday last weekend. Married in 1899, they marked their 75th wedding anniversary last October. Their secret? They neither smoke nor drink, and avoid all medicine, except for vitamin pills.

Saudi King Moves to Repair Rift Between Egypt, Syria

RIYADH, April 21 (UPI).—In his first major diplomatic initiative Saudi Arabia's King Khaled will try to mend the rift between Egypt and Syria and unify Arab strategy in the "post-Kissinger" phase of Middle East negotiations, Arab diplomatic sources said today.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Syrian President Hafez al-Assad arrived in Riyadh earlier today for unofficial talks arranged by Khaled.

The sources said the immediate aim of the talks was to coordinate Arab strategy following Syria's dispute with Egypt over Mr. Sadat's support for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy, which collapsed last month with his failure to achieve agreement between Israel and Egypt for disengagement in the Sinai peninsula.

The larger aim is to plan for the resumption of the Geneva peace talks, as well as for the possibility of war if the talks break down, the sources said.

If he succeeds in making these aims, it will be a personal victory for Khaled, who is said to be seeking to show the Arab world that Saudi Arabia has not lost its effectiveness in diplomacy following the death of his brother, King Faisal.

The Egyptian-Syrian talks were never officially announced as such and it is not known how long they will last. Reports that Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, would also attend could not be confirmed.

Meanwhile, in Cairo the 63d Arab League Council reconvened today with an agenda somewhat reshaped by Middle East developments since the assassination of King Faisal interrupted the meeting a month ago.

Foreign ministers and representatives of the 20 Arab League nations are expected to discuss the date and site for the next Arab League summit conference and to review the Syrian-Iraqi Euphrates River dispute.

Fahmy Ends Moscow Talks
MOSCOW, April 21 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union and Egypt today expressed a desire to strengthen their ties as Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy ended two days of talks here.

Communist party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev reaffirmed Soviet support for the Arab countries in their dispute with Israel.

An official statement said Cairo and Moscow sought "to expand and deepen friendly relations." The statement made no reference to plans for the reconvening of the Geneva conference.

Scheel Visits Paris, Talks Of U.S. Links

West German Leader Meeting With Giscard

PARIS, April 21 (UPI).—West German President Walter Scheel began an official visit to France today which, French officials said, will include a review of relations with the United States.

Mr. Scheel and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing emphasized the friendship of their nations as a stabilizing factor in European policies.

"I hope that, in these troubled times, our work will help Europe to become a powerful element of stability and peace," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said in a welcoming statement.

Although Mr. Scheel does not wield executive power and hard decisions will not emerge from this visit, he and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing are expected to review various areas in which the European community might speed up its cooperation. French government officials said.

Mr. Scheel, whose next foreign trip is to Washington, emphasized in an interview with the newspaper Le Monde that West Germany still considers it impossible for Western Europe to insure its defenses without close ties with the United States.

At a banquet tonight in Mr. Scheel's honor, the West German President stressed world peace as a precondition to establishing universal cooperation and fighting against poverty, hunger and ignorance.

"The perils which threaten our world are great," Mr. Scheel said at the Elysée Palace. "But the spiritual forces of old Europe and the talents of our peoples are also powerful."

"The more these forces intermingle and intensify, the more France and Germany can contribute to the efforts of the people of Europe to guarantee a happy and peaceful future," he said.

After the dinner, Mr. Scheel went to the Paris Opéra to attend a performance of Richard Strauss's "Elektra."

Burned Rhine Boat Raised, 19 Dead Found

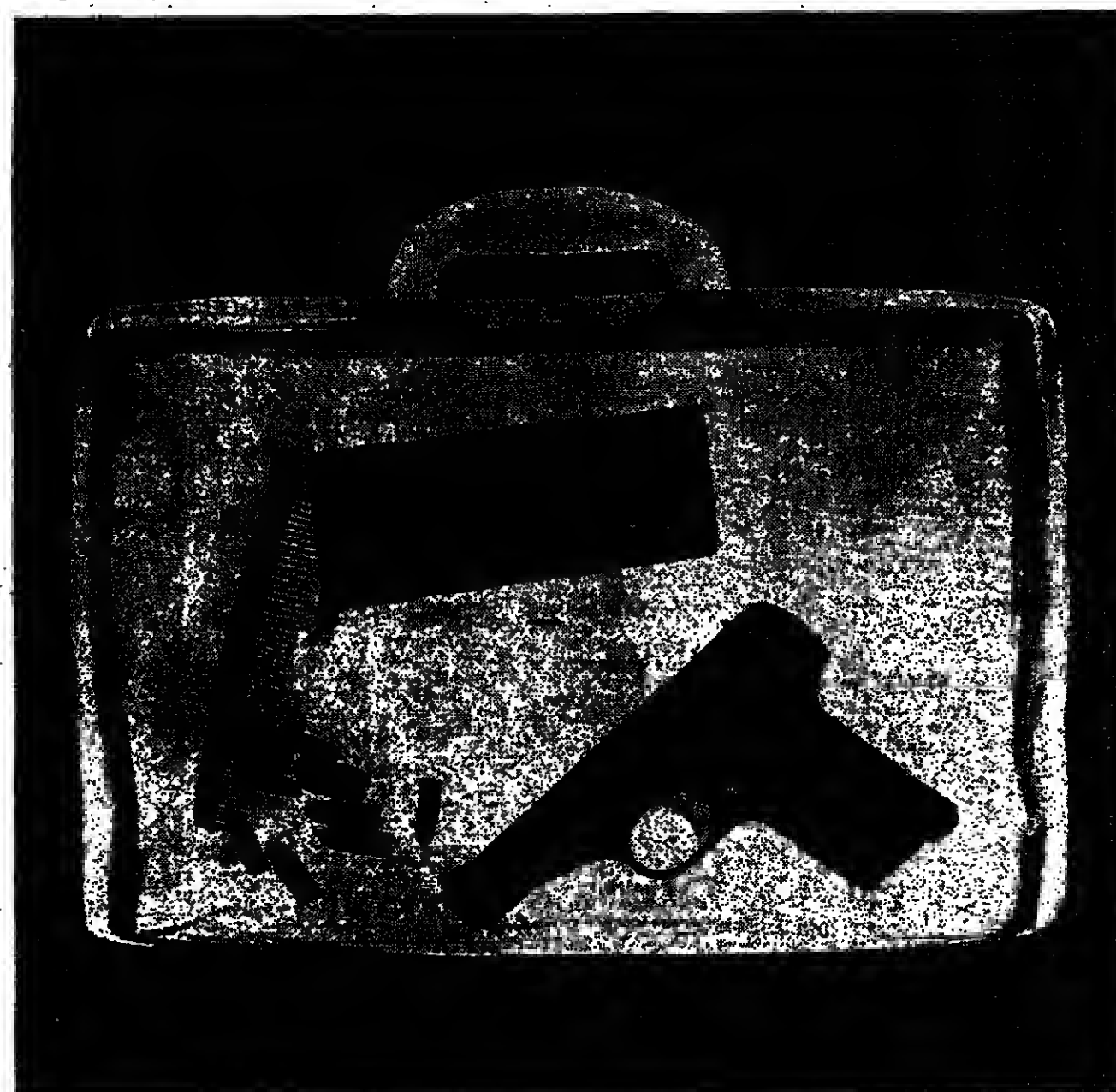
COLOGNE, April 21 (UPI).—Salvage crews raised a charred Dutch pleasure cruiser from the Rhine today and found 19 bodies aboard the boat.

This raised to 30 the death toll in Saturday's fire aboard the 70-ton Princess Irene, the police said. One passenger died during rescue operations, in which 54 persons were saved.

Something else we thought up to make flying safer

Philips X-ray inspection systems now being installed at many airports are going to make life harder for skyjackers, saboteurs, smugglers and others. It may conceivably persuade them to give up trying. These systems X-ray baggage as it passes on the conveyor; they will even detect the wires of a home made bomb. This is reassuring. But few passengers realize how much of the time

- even in normal circumstances - their safety in flight depends on Philips equipment. In fact, safety is the design criterion for every Philips product, whether for applications on land, sea or in the air. Safety in every sense of the word: security, reliability, dependability. Here are some other examples.



1 Security for Metro passengers. The new Paris Metro stations of Etoile and Défense are equipped with extensive closed-circuit television networks to maintain optimum train and passenger flow. Platforms, escalators, turnstiles, in fact, all strategic positions are under constant TV surveillance from a central control room at each station. The controller can check that all train doors are closed before signalling departure, direct passengers to non-congested escalators and perform routine surveillance. Passenger announcements can be made via a built-in Public Address system and an H.F. telephone system provides contact with train drivers. The majority of the installations were supplied by Philips.

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3 Safety under the Elbe. Peak-period traffic routing in the new Elbe Tunnel at Hamburg is performed by lines of light embedded in the road surface. The number of lanes in either direction can be changed to suit traffic conditions, the light lines serving to direct incoming traffic and to indicate lane boundaries. Glare is avoided by regulating the light intensity to suit day or night driving conditions. The Elbe Tunnel light guidance installation is the first of its type in Europe and, together with the associated high-mast and catenary lighting installations, was supplied by Philips.

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12-13

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THEATER

First an Oscar, Now a Tony

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Ellen Burstyn, following up her Oscar victory, last night won a Tony as best actress for her role in the play "Same Time, Next Year." The musical "The Wiz" captured seven awards.

Miss Burstyn won an Academy Award April 8 for her performance in the movie "Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore."

The best actor award was shared by John Kani and Winston Ntshona for their performances in "Sizwe Bansi Is Dead" and "The Island." Kani and Ntshona, African natives, collaborated with Athol Fugard as playwrights.

"Equus," a hit from London, was named the best play, and the best musical award went to "The Wiz," the all-black musical version of "The Wizard of Oz."

The award for best actor in a musical went to John Cullum of "Shenandoah." Angela Lansbury of "Gypsy" was named best actress in a musical.

Supporters

Frank Langella of "Seascape" was named best supporting actor in a play, and Rita Moreno best supporting actress in a play for her performance in "The Ritz."

Other honors to "The Wiz" included two Tonys for Geoffrey Holder, for best director of a

musical and best costume designer. Charlie Smalls' music and lyrics for "The Wiz" won in the best score category and George Faison of "The Wiz" was named best choreographer.

UPI

The awards for best supporting actor and actress in a musical went to Ted Ross and Dee Dee Bridgewater, also of "The Wiz."

The directing Tony went to John Dexter of "Equus."

EAST BERLIN: The Wit of a Soviet Composer

By Paul Moor

BERLIN (HIT)—"Show me the nation," wrote Gogol, "which has more songs than ours. On the Volga, from its sources to its delta, sound the songs of Russia. Amid songs trees are felled to build huts. Amid songs bricks are passed from hand to hand, and like mushrooms cities shoot up. Amid songs the baby is dispersed, people get married, and songs are a Russian burial." This quotation applies particularly to Rodion Shchedrin's light 80-minute one-act opera "Not Love Alone," which a Leningrad production team staged Saturday night at the Deutsche Staatsoper in East Berlin.

Rodion Shchedrin occupies a unique niche in modern Soviet music. Several years ago, when Gennadi Rozhdestvensky conducted Shchedrin's sassy, sparkling First Concerto for Orchestra at the Warsaw Autumn and I found myself laughing out loud at some of its effects and surprises, I suddenly realized with

sadness how long ago true humor and wit, the truly comical element, had disappeared from Soviet music. One had to think all the way back to Prokofiev's "Peter and the Wolf," to Shostakovich's First Symphony, his early ballet "The Golden Age," or his early satirical opera "The Nose." Shchedrin has brought that wit and humor back.

He composed "Not Love Alone" in 1961, and Moscow's Bolshoi Opera unveiled it the same year, but not until Leningrad's Maly Theater presented a revised, shortened version some years later did the work come into its own. In its bitter-sweet, capricious way, it makes for a light and thoroughly enjoyable evening of musical theater.

With a witty, satirical, but warmly affectionate eye and ear, Shchedrin and his librettist Vasily Katsenian (drawing upon stories by Sergei Antonov) depict 24 hours of everyday life on a provincial collective farm in the 1950s. Essentially, though, the story might just as easily take place on an Israeli kibbutz.

Rain prevents the arrival of the expected lecturer scheduled to speak on the subject "Not Love Alone," but the cultural variety program takes place just the same. Volodya, a local bravo just returned from a long sojourn in the city, has the country girls giggled away. Even the farm's chairwoman Varvara feels unexpected sap rising within her, and Volodya's girl Natasha, noticing this and Volodya's response, flees in tears. Varvara, after an overnight period of triangular tension, does the handsome thing and abandons the field to Natasha. Next morning, with fairer weather, the delayed speaker arrives and delivers his lecture on "Not Love Alone."

Shchedrin has an obvious fondness for *tchastushki*, those rhymed, satirical improvisations which Russians, today as in ages past, think up and sing at the drop of a *shlyapa*, and he has given the chorus here a generous supply of them, which comment on the opera's development and action. He has also spiced his score with some delightful

inserts, such as a wondrous march for four amateur brass bands, and a Russian number to end all Russian numbers. The audience ate it up. East Germans see Russia satirized, affectionately or not.

The Leningrad team—Alexander Dmitriev, director; Pasynkov, designer; Mikhail Chertok, choreographer; Hermann, set designer; Shchedrin, in good taste, has the state opera cast: Eberhard Bittner (Volodya), Mateyeva (Varvara), and Car (Natasha).

Last night, on the radio, could hear Shchedrin's *Mezhdunarodnyy* of his heterodox, as thoroughly up-to-date 1974 *Mezhdunarodnyy*. It proved that his rational techniques he has long used since 1961, but that he has anything in "Not Love Alone" to apologize for.

Around the Art Galleries in Paris and London—

Paris

David Hockney, Galerie Claude Bernard, 5, 7 and 9 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to May 25.

David Hockney has won acknowledgment for his talent and his low-key wit, and the present collection of drawings and prints, representing his production over the past 20 years, has attracted unusually large crowds since it opened a few days ago. Some of the works were shown at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs last year, but by no means all. There is considerable variety in all this, from the earliest, ironically gauche engravings, to the more recent portraits, easy-flowing line drawings or gentle, acute yet understated color crayon works, almost traditional but for their lightness.

A number of large works, done in pastel and gouache and all representing tools such as pitchforks, axes, shovels, etc. They are set in a luminous, gently impressionistic aura of pale greens and blues and stand in an undisturbed space like numinous figures.

Dodgins, Galerie Albert Loeb, 10 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to May 10.

A show devoted to a sequence of large drawings by sculptor Dodgins once more reveals the artist as a man with a forcefully introspective manner. The bodies he depicts are not objects, surgically severed from the surrounding world by the sharp light. Instead one senses them as living subjects, swathed in a subdued light and in their own emerging movement. Dodgins brings it off without falling into the traps of rhetoric or of sentimentality, and he does so because his attitude is naturally his own and not imposed upon him by some ethical ideal.

Peter Klaseen, Galerie Karl Flinker, 35 Rue de Tournon, Paris 6, to April 26.

Klaseen paints in a realist style that is not exactly photorealism nor trompe-l'oeil, and he depicts details of truck bodies, railway cars, and various industrial installations in a frontal view. One painting in particular is expressive of the problems of painting today. It depicts an iron-barred gate, the shape of a small window. The profile of the gate is the frame of the picture. It is padlocked and bears a red-lettered sign which commands one to KEEP OUT.

ALEXANDRE IOLAS - Paris 184, Saint-Germain, 125-75-30. VICTOR REAUME, MAX KERN, FONTANA, MATTA.

GALERIE MELKI 55, rue de Seine 151 623-12-78. Albert, Ernst Herlin, Harcourt, Maitland, Mire, Polakoff, Severin, Tanguy, Valmier, LEGAUNOIS.

GALERIE 22 22, Rue Bonaparte 151 623-33-77. DOUG MOULTON "Apples 75"

LEUCIE WELLS, 6 R. Bonaparte, 66. Painters from the Gallery.

Silvio Pasotti, Galerie Daniel Gervie, 34 Rue du Bac, Paris 7, to May 10.

Silvio Pasotti uses the idiom of pop and other more recent developments to express phantasms born out of various clichés. One painting, "Gordilla," depicts a female baboon, and her baby, outlined in pink neon, sitting on a dark ground within a circle of green grass and baled by a green hoop. Others show 1920 interiors (with potted plants) swimming pools painted in the flat pop style with obscure goings on (people apparently making love in them, shriners falling into them, etc.). There is something characteristically dreamlike in Pasotti's treatment—the eerie eeriness of some dreams, full of ominous premonitions and promises.

Hendrogen, La Pochade, 6 bis, Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 6, to May 10.

Nicolas Hendrogen, born in Concord, N.H., in 1952, has an exceptional and early-blooming talent. His work has something of the quality of an ideogram or a diagram, expressed in an aesthetic language of authoritative assurance. Raw canvas, a tangle of scribbles, a floating form, convoluted like a contorted rag or crag—these are some of the elements that appear in his paintings. And he uses them so well that he immediately catches one's attention. He shows an equal gift for sculpture. The present exhibition is devoted to what he calls his "Siamese series" and deals with the coupling and smothering of pairs of his basic forms.

Charles, L'Oeil de Boire, 88 Rue Quincampoix, Paris 4, to April 26.

Charles is a happily unclassifiable phenomenon, a Moroccan woman who started painting as a result of a dream she had in which a voice told her to get to work, that she had a palace to decorate. She promptly set to work and produced paintings that were not "art" but bursting with a vigorously untutored expressionism. The present show is devoted to eight years of her production in gouache, full of electric pinks and yellows, greens and blues which, in her palette, lose all connotation of vulgarity and become the vehicle of a very direct and uncomplicated enthusiasm.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

London

William Delaford Cook, Redfern Gallery, 20 Cork Street, London W.1, to April 24.

Australian-born Cook seems much to have profited by his year's stay in West Berlin as guest of the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst. His new paintings, hyper-realistic as be-

fore, have taken on a quality of focused intensity which gives them power.

Ros Newman, Alvin Gallery, 9/10 Grafton Street, London W.1, to April 25.

Working in welded, polished and plated steel, Ros Newman's recent sculpture takes as its main theme the beauties from fairy tales. The romantic filigree work of her technique works surprisingly well in what one normally considers an intractable metal.

Diane Hills, Thackeray Gallery, 18 Thackeray Street, Kensington Square, London W.8, to April 25.

One of the most original of young image-makers, inspired to flights of fancy by the baroque and by neo-Gothic, Diane Hills in her most recent paintings centers them upon an ornately carved Victorian harmonium, which she transforms into a sinister and brooding presence.

Leslie Prothero, The Leicester Galleries, 22a Cork Street, London W.1, to April 26.

An elegant painter, obsessed with the effects of light on object and landscape, this is Prothero's first one-man exhibition in London. Working on a large scale, he succeeds especially well in catching the distinctive light of the Cotswolds.

A program of three new ballets is scheduled for its first performance by the Frankfurt Ballet on April 25 in the Kammertheater of the Städtische Bühnen. Alfonso Cail, the company's director, will choreograph "Baroque Variations" to music of Bach, Scarlatti and Puccini, and "The Golden Broom and the Green Apple" to Duke Ellington's music.

Karl Stowell, the troupe's ballet master will do "L'heure Bleue" to Ravel's Piano Trio.

A retrospective exhibition of the work of Kenneth Martin (born 1906) is scheduled for the Tate Gallery in London from May 14 to June 28. It will include constructed sculptures, paintings, prints and drawings which, with notations and studies, are designed to show the range of his ideas and achievements.

Marian Wessel, M. Ayres Gallery, 31 Museum Street, London W.C.1, to April 30.

Hitherto better-known in England as a scholar than as an artist, Marian Wessel proves herself to be a "maker" of considerable prowess, working in oil on leather and board and making complex constructions of rock, glass, metals and papier-mâché. She is at her best when most inspired by her scholarly researches. The gallery is not easy to find, at the rear of a bookshop, but well worth the search if it maintains this quality of show.

Kurt Seligmann, David Milne-Jones, 50 South Molton Street, London W.1, to May 2.

Kurt Seligmann (1900-1962) is known principally as a writer on music and the occult sciences. That he is expected, therefore, to paint is not surprising. One of his drawings, 25 of which are on show here, are much involved with surrealism. Cyclic figures whirl about rocky landscapes in a dancing but aggressive manner—the symbolic beings of dream and myth.

James Reeve, Arthur Tooth & Sons, 31 Bruton Street, London W.1, to May 3.

Reeve and Hatti are the two themes of the first London one-man show of remarkable major talent. He has an extraordinary way of conveying emotion

the spirit of the place in whether it be the mill of the Hampshire or the lush decadence of

Graham Sutherland, Leary, 30 Bruton Street, W.1, to May 3.

Ranging over four decades, Sutherland's watercolors, arranged in relation with James Reeve's paintings, make abundantly clear the place he occupies in European contemporary painting. His works, hitherto uncollected, are a portrait of Lord Curzon, for the Churchill port two crayon and wash "Study of a Cut Tree I."

English Paintings from a Collection, Anthony d'Orville, 100 New Bond Street, London W.1, to May 9.

As a memorial exhibit the collector and co-ordinator of a much exhibition, to take place the summer at the Mino

chester, of which Beechman for 13 years, he selected. They include a painting by his father, David, Martin Gertler, Brian, Spencer Gore, Chas. Sutherland and John N.

—MAX WYKES-J

On the Arts Agenda: Mann, Rill

Centenary exhibitions of the birth of two German writers will open in West German museums next month. Exhibitions devoted to Thomas Mann are scheduled for the Goethe Museum in Düsseldorf (May 16-June 17) and the Stuck Villa in Munich (May 20-June 30). Rainer Maria Rilke will be the subject of one at the Schiller Nationalmuseum (May 10-Oct. 31).

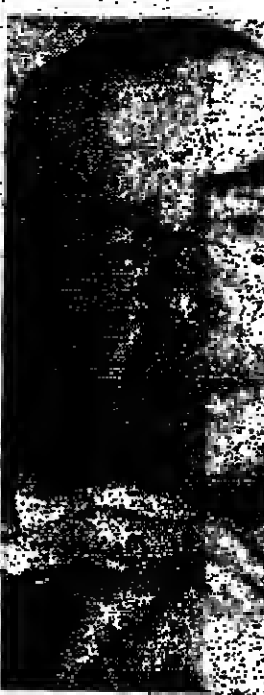
The National Gallery in London has put on exhibition its latest acquisition, a portrait by Hyacinthe Rigaud (1659-1734) of the financier Antoine Paris. At the same time the gallery's 19th century French paintings have been rehanging in a larger room, and for the first time all, except for pastels, are shown without glass.

The Ballet-Théâtre Joseph Russe will present a new work by Russe, "Fantasmes," for 30 performances at the Nouveau Carré Silvia Monfort in Paris from May 9 to 31. The score will be by Jacques Lejeune, and the sets and costumes by Arthur Abellain.

The drawings of the Swedish sculptor Johan Tobias Sergel will be shown at the Hamburg Kunsthalle from May 1 to June 8, for the first time extensively outside Sweden. The exhibition devoted to Sergel (1740-1814) will be the fifth and final show in the series "Art in 1800" mounted at the Kunsthalle in the last year.

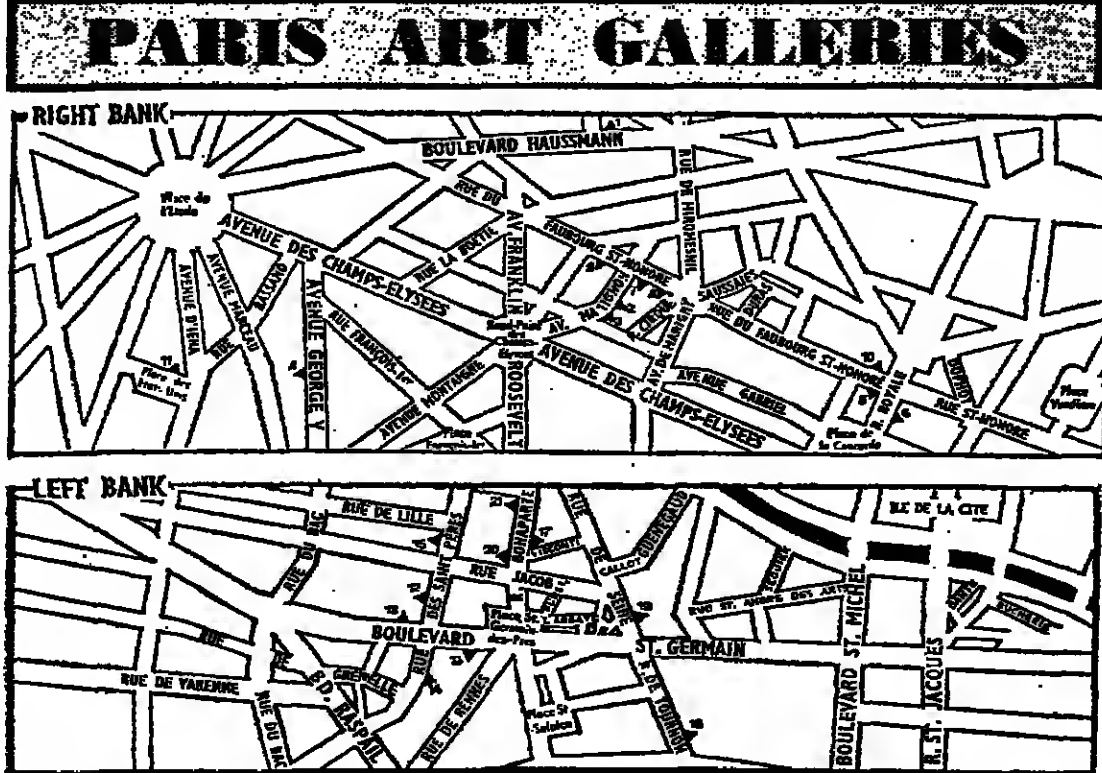
The Ballets Feltz-Bleake will make a Middle Eastern tour from April 24 to May 14, beginning in Beirut April 24-27 and continuing to Damascus, April 28-30, Chiraz, Isfahan and Tehran, and winding up with six performances in Cairo and Alexandria May 8-14. The French company will appear in Grenoble May 28 to June 6 before coming to Paris for a stand at the Théâtre de la Ville, June 17-28.

An exhibition, "Watercolors by



Thomas Mann

Turner" will open May 8. The Museum of Modern Art, New York, is mounting a major retrospective exhibition of the work of the English painter J.M.W. Turner. It will show 200 watercolor, oil and related color drawings from among 15,000 in the estate. Many of them have been exhibited before. The features of the exhibit are a series of more than 40 "Venice" as well as the painting of many studies along finished works for which were preparatory.



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مركز الفن

cco Firm K. Sells Holding

f Transaction
it \$77 Million

April 21 (AP-DJ).—Group Ltd. said today it had sold 26.5 million shares of British American Tobacco Co., which Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. is just under

the placing has been expected to fall sharply today on foreign exchange markets.

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Lack of Support Sends Pound Sharply Lower

By Terry Robards

LONDON, April 21 (NYT).—Renewed anxieties over the state of the British economy caused the pound to fall sharply today on foreign exchange markets.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Signal Seeks Universal Oil Products

Signal Cos., the U.S. truck and engine manufacturer, is offering to pay \$121.7 million for control of Universal Oil Products Co. The purchase includes a tender offer for 4.3 million UOP shares publicly held and the purchase of 1.5 million unissued shares from UOP, both at \$21 per share. The latter purchase represents an infusion of \$31.5 million in equity capital. After completion of these transactions, Signal will own 5.2 million shares, or 50.5 per cent of UOP's common stock. The tender offer to UOP holders expires May 2. The purchase and tender offer was approved by directors of both Signal and UOP. Signal will be represented on the UOP board in proportion to its percentage of stock interest. UOP will have one representative on the Signal board. UOP provides petroleum and petrochemical services and related products, engages in construction and fabricates metal products.

Sony Sees Profit-Sales Drop

Nonconsolidated profit and sales at Sony will register declines in the first half ending April 30 from the preceding six months, reports senior managing director, Noboru Yoshii. But he describes as "inaccurate" Japanese press reports that net profit would drop 40 per cent. Sony last month reported consolidated net profit in the first quarter ended Jan. 31 was 48 per cent below the first quarter last year, and forecast it would probably have a minor decline in consolidated net in the current second quarter compared to the year-ago quarter.

Libya Asking Bigger Share in Occidental Oil

LOS ANGELES, April 21 (AP-DJ).—Libya again is asking for a bigger share of Occidental Petroleum Corp., which could pressure similar action against other Libyan oil producers.

In an amended prospectus for the company's proposed 2-million-share offering of preferred stock and warrants for 3 million common shares, Occidental disclosed that it is currently negotiating with the Libyan government about "further nationalization of and participation in the holdings of Occidental, the company's subsidiary there. In 1973, Occidental was the first Libyan producer to yield 51 per cent of its interests there to the government. Other producers followed soon after."

"The Libyan government reportedly is considering increasing its 51-per-cent ownership in other oil companies, although formal announcement of this intention hasn't been made," the prospectus said.

"I don't know if Libya wants to be a pioneer just now," a source said. "All the countries seem to be watching Saudi Arabia."

Adverse Effect Seen
Nationalization of its remaining interest in Libya would be a blow to Occidental, the largest producer there. Occidental said its investment in Libya currently totals \$340.8 million in plant, property and equipment.

Although the company said it expects profits in 1975 from its Libyan operations, it conceded that margins have been squeezed and that it has been forced to sell some crude oil below cost. Some reports have placed that price as low as \$10.70 a barrel, about 50 cents below the average cost to producers, but Occidental would not confirm the figure. A source said the company has ceased making sales below cost.

According to the prospectus, the pricing problem stems from the refusal of Libya to reduce the price it sets for crude oil in the face of diminishing demand. Crude oil from the country has always brought a higher price because of its low sulphur content and because it is less expensive to transport oil from Libya than from the Persian Gulf. Recently, however, cus-

Shell-Gulf Nuclear Venture in Red

The Royal Dutch Shell group registered a loss of \$123 million in 1974 on its nuclear joint venture with Gulf Oil Corp. Shell reports that the amount includes provisions totaling \$80 million for increases in estimates of future losses on contracts for the design and supply of nuclear reactors for power stations. The estimated provisions reflect assumptions and cost projections over a long future period and are also subject to the uncertainties of future commercial developments and government regulations, the company notes. Last year's loss compares with a deficit of \$21 million the nuclear project reported in the previous year. The Shell-Gulf partnership involves equal ownership of two firms, General Atomic Co., which conducts nuclear activities in the United States, and General Atomic International, which operates abroad.

Tesoro Bids for Commonwealth Oil

Texas-based Tesoro Petroleum Corp. is offering to purchase 5.5 million shares, about 38 per cent, of the common stock of Puerto Rico-based Commonwealth Oil Refining Co. for cash at a net price of \$11.50 a share. The \$63.25-million offer was authorized by Tesoro's board Friday. Tesoro says it would purchase all shares tendered up to 5.5 million and that if more than 5.5 million shares are tendered Tesoro may, but will not be obligated to, purchase all or part of the shares tendered in excess of 5.5 million. The offer is scheduled to expire April 30. Commonwealth Oil officials say they are "studying" the offer.

N.Y. Stock Prices Rise On Saigon Peace Hope

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP-DJ).—Stocks gained broadly on the New York Stock Exchange today with brokers reporting hope among investors that South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu's resignation might lead to a negotiated settlement in Vietnam.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 7.43 to 815.86. Volume totaled 23.96 million shares compared with 22.61 million shares Friday.

Some analysts said the market also gained strength from continuing anticipation of an economic recovery later this year. The market ignored some unfavorable news in its gain and overcame an undercurrent of profit-taking.

Polaroid Active
Polaroid was the most active issue on the exchange, climbing 1 5/8 to 32 5/8 on top of a gain of 4 5/8 last week. The company last week reported higher first-quarter earnings than some analysts expected.

Commonwealth Oil was also active and ahead 7 7/8 to 11 5/8. Tesoro Petroleum said Friday it was offering to purchase 5.5 million shares, about 38 per cent, of Commonwealth common stock at \$11.50 a share. Tesoro slipped 3 3/8 to 16.

Universal Oil Products gained 3 1/2 to 17 3/8. Signal Cos. will purchase 50.5 per cent of Universal Oil's common for \$121.8 million.

Rite Aid added 1 1/8 to 10 in active trading. The company said it knew nothing to account for the surge.

Inspiration Consolidated sank 2 1/2 to 35 3/4. Crane Co. said it might not make its previously contemplated offer for outstanding Inspiration common. Crane Co. advanced 2 to 48 1/4.

Great Western United advanced 3 3/4 to 27 3/4. The company granted an exclusive temporary option to an unidentified buyer to purchase the stock of its Great Western Cities land acquisition and development subsidiary.

The American Stock Exchange Market value index closed up 0.95 to 84.36, with the average price per share up 10 cents.

Most active was Buttes Oil & Gas, which gained 3/4 to 20 1/2 on 60,400 shares traded.

In Chicago, soybean and wheat futures declined, but a rally in the closing minutes produced small gains in corn and oats futures.

Soybean meal closed with a loss of about \$2 a ton while soybean oil lost some 30 points.

The early weakness in grains was attributed to a government report issued after the close Friday dealing with cattle and calves on feed in the major producing

states April 1. The total was down 31 per cent from a year earlier and, to the trade, it was a bearish report.

Some trade sources thought the rally in corn and oats could be associated with concern over flooding and wet fields in the Southern states.

Auto Imports Surge in U.S.

DETROIT, April 21 (NYT).—Foreign automobile manufacturers have punched a deep new salient into the U.S. market. It happened in the late 1960s and the late 1960s and it is happening again. But this time the penetration is deeper than ever for a sustained period.

The imported cars' share of U.S. sales jumped abruptly from 16.6 per cent during the fourth quarter of 1974 to 21.1 per cent during the first quarter of 1975. The share of a bit to 19.9 per cent during the first third of April. Never before had the imports' slice of the pie amounted to 20 per cent for more than a single month. It had been that big only once—in August 1971. Since 1970 it has usually hovered around 15 per cent.

The imports are showing gains in absolute terms, too. During the first quarter of this year, 405,100 foreign cars were sold here, up from the year-earlier 368,300. Meanwhile, sales of U.S. makes were declining.

Although U.S. manufacturers are making cars more European-like, spending billions to redesign their models and retool their facilities to that end, the process is far from complete. In addition, what is considered a small car in America is not always a small or economical car by foreign standards.

A case in point is the 1975 Chevrolet Nova, a compact whose gasoline mileage is rated by the Environmental Protection Agency at 21 miles per gallon in highway driving. By comparison, the new Volkswagen Rabbit, a subcompact, gets a rating of 38 miles per gallon. Even Detroit-made subcompacts are generally not in the "foreign cars" class for mileage.

The subcompact Chevrolet Vega, for example, is rated at 28 miles per gallon in highway driving. To Ford Motor president Lee Iacocca and other auto executives, the dramatic rise in sales of imports is a sign that some of the consumer demand pent up by the recession is finally breaking loose. The imports are said to be leading the way because, in today's climate, they are viewed as more sensible cars.

Company Reports

American Brands	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	971.7	780.3
Profits (millions)	38.8	35.6
Per Share	1.47	1.35

American Cyanamid	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	463.1	410.5
Profits (millions)	38.6	34.9
Per Share	0.81	0.73

B.F. Goodrich	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	428.8	442.7
Profits (millions)	3.4	6.9
Per Share	0.21	0.45

UAL	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	562.9	522.3
Profits (millions)	—8.5	10.0
Per Share	—0.40	0.40

Dillingham	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	210.5	153.3
Profits (millions)	2.7	1.7
Per Share	0.20	0.12

can Gold Markets	Open	Close	N.C.
1000	145.50	145.50	—3.60
1000	177.50	177.50	—3.60
1000	177.50	177.50	—3.60

International Stock Indexes	1975	1974
NYSE	815.86	780.30
AMEX	84.36	80.00
NASDAQ	145.50	145.50

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	3,800.0	2,900.0
Profits (millions)	148.2	119.0
Per Share	1.00	1.57

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	186.0	267.0
Profits (millions)	3.4	8.9
Per Share	0.18	0.48

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EEC States to Seek Backing For Free Market Gold Sales

LUXEMBOURG, April 21 (Reuters).—Common Market finance ministers meeting here today agreed to consult the United States and other industrialized countries next month on EEC proposals allowing central banks to buy and sell gold on the free market.

Sir Douglas Wuss, permanent secretary at the British Treasury, said the first discussion would be held by the central bankers of the leading industrialized countries at their next routine session at the Bank for International Settlements in Basel in May.

The aim is to get as broad an agreement as possible before the June meeting in Paris of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) committee charged with monetary reform, when the EEC proposal will be discussed.

The EEC position is that central banks should be able to buy and sell gold among themselves and on the market for an experimental period of two years, provided the stock of official monetary gold does not increase during this time.

Among the Nine, France is not keen on the provision that monetary gold stocks not be reduced. It feels this could limit its scope for support buying on the market, should the gold price fall too low, EEC sources said.

As expected, the ministers today took no decision on Switzerland's request to participate in the EEC's joint currency fund whereby members operate fixed exchange rates against each other and float together against third countries.

West German Finance Minister Hans Eppel told reporters, "We will have to come up with some answers at our next session on May 20."

He said the main issues were political and it was difficult to discuss them today, particularly as British, French and Italian ministers were not present.

EEC officials said that France does not want Switzerland to take part in the joint fund until the French franc returns to the system.

Durable Goods Orders Decline 3.6% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP-DJ).—New orders for durable goods declined 3.6 per cent in March following February's 2.7-per-cent increase, the Commerce Department reported today.

Orders last month totaled a seasonally adjusted \$36.87 billion, down \$1.35 billion from an upward revised \$38.22 billion in February. Last month's decline, the sixth in the last seven months, was due chiefly to decreases in orders for primary metals and machinery.

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Consolidated Statement of Condition

	MARCH 31, 1975	1974*
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 163,119,582	\$147,590,895
Precious metals	25,274,163	21,708,532
Investment securities:		
U.S. Government obligations	8,900,354	8,356,451
Obligations of U.S. Government agencies	56,850,049	58,152,357
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	132,755,071	50,188,385
Other	27,916,752	31,378,818
Total investment securities	226,422,226	148,076,011
Federal funds sold	85,000,000	35,000,000
Loans	546,484,678	418,924,831
Customers' liability under acceptances	82,630,953	35,382,481
Bank premises and equipment	13,000,509	5,78

Trading	—1975— Stocks and High. Low. Div in \$	Siz. P/E 100s. High L.
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Feb	67.25	68.52	66.45	68.65	67.40
Mar	66.75	67.85	65.80	66.75	66.25
May	—	—	—	66.25	66.85
Sales: May 20-65; July 32-79; Aug 51-8;					
Feb 86-84; March 31-8;					
Open 1-84; May 3-69;					
July 35-57;					
Aug 89-7; Feb 16-84; March 81; May 4;					
a-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.					

GOLO (100 Troy oz)					
Jun	165.70	166.10	164.70	165.90	168.30
Jul	168.50	169.10	167.80	166.60	171.50
Dec	173.20	173.50	171.70	172.70	174.00
Jan	175.50	175.50	174.00	175.00	178.50
Feb	178.60	179.40	178.50	179.00	181.80
Jun	—	—	—	183.00	184.00
Jul	—	—	—	—	—
Sep	—	—	—	—	—
Sales: June 90-8; Sep 5-6; Dec. 6-4;					
March 4; June 3; Sep. 8.					

Market Summary

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

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WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK **YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE)**
Bank A/S *Bank A/S*

[illegible]

**Sales of £555m. in 1974
confirm world-wide demand
for group's products**

	1974 £000	1973 £000
Group turnover	555,360	438,147
Group profit before taxation	28,459	34,123
Taxation	13,732	17,051
Dividends	6,766	6,760
Earnings per share	4.65p	5.39p

1. Sales 26% up on the previous year.
2. Fall in margins reflects the effect of price control in an inflationary situation.
3. Main shortfall in overseas profits due to Australia.
4. Profit before tax reduced by higher interest charges on the additional borrowing required to finance working capital during a year of rapidly rising raw material prices.
5. The value of exports, including sales to overseas subsidiaries, almost doubled to £28 million.
6. Confidence in future based on a first-class team and on established branded products which are resilient to economic conditions.
7. On present estimates the profits for 1975 as a whole should show an improvement over those for 1974.

Cadbury Schweppes Ltd., 1/10 Connaught Place, London W2 2EX

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Stocks and Bonds - High Low Last Chg									
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pany and for the Financial Control of its European sub-
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